Three Parts
With Review of Books and Art

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,103. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday: FAIR, COOLER.

Stock market fairly active, decisively strong, advances along the whole list.—Page 10.

Wheat, 82⅞ cents; corn, 30½ cents; cotton, 7 15-16 cents.—Page 11.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 6.

Court Calendars.—Page 6.

Business Troubles.—Page 6.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 12.

Lindsley Tappin won the Westbrook golf trophy at the club's links, Islip, L. I.

A large discovery of gold is reported from Bonanza Creek in the Yukon district.

Union Generals speak for sound money to a great audience in Carnegie Hall.

Jean de Reszke, the tenor, was married in Paris to the Comtesse de Maille.—Page 8.

Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City has begun a war on highly colored posters.—Page 9.

Cornelius Vanderbilt will soon leave Newport. He is slowly recovering, and may go to Europe.

Mme. Melba and other prominent passengers arrived on the steamship Campania yesterday.

Capt. John Marriott has been captured by brigands in Smyrna and is held for £10,000 ransom.—Page 5.

Cardinal von Hohenlohe, brother of the German Imperial Chancellor, died yesterday at Rome.—Page 5.

The President will receive election returns by the regular press and telegraph company bulletins.

Sheriff Johnson of Westchester has increased the reward for the recapture of Edward Jacques to $750.

Police Commissioner Smith of Saratoga was arrested in a civil action and is accused of fraud.—Page 7.

The Chinese Consul General at San Francisco has ordered the highbinders to desist from their lawless acts.

The petty hoarding of gold still continues. The amount in exchange for bills yesterday was $300,000.—Page 5.

One hundred and eighty Cubans have been deported to the Spanish penal colony on the Island of Fernando Po.

At Muncie, Ind., yesterday the Popocrats pitted Eugene V. Debs against ex-President dent aHrrison as a speaker.—Page 2.

The yacht Intrepid, in which Capt. Lloyd Phoenix and a party cruised in the Mediterranean, has returned to this port.

A campaign button, found in the shanty where old Mrs. Saunders was murdered, may furnish an important clue.—Page 8.

Seventeen employes of a Chemung County mill say they were discharged because they had determined to vote for McKinley.

A Government forecaster predicted yesterday that election day weather would probably be pleasant all over the country.

The election of Isambert as Vice President of the French Chamber of Deputies is thought to portend a Cabinet crisis.—Page 5.

Chairman Hanna yesterday assured Chicago sound-money Democrats that he was confident McKinley would be elected next Tuesday.—Page 2.

Employes of the Tide Water Oil Company, at Constable Hook, resent the charge that they have been coerced by their Superintendent.

The two Chinese lepers confined on North Brother Island escaped on Wednesday night. No great effort is being made to find them.—Page 9.

John B. Moorphini, tried and convicted for manslaughter, made charges against his lawyer which were sustained, and Moorphini was released.—Page 9.

Snow fell in several Western States. A destructive gale has been raging in Chicago and on the lakes. Lives were lost in the storm in Louisiana.

Russia and Denmark are said to have arranged an entente by which Russia will be permitted to use the Port of Copenhagen as a naval station.—Page 5.

December wheat sold in Chicago 1⅛ cents higher yesterday than on the previous day, and in St. Louis 2 cents higher. Foreign markets were weak.—Page 5.

Prince Louis of Savoy arrived on the Italian cruiser Cristoforo Colombo. He was visited by Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to the United States.—Page 8.

Warden Fallon again took possession of the Tombs prison, and tore down all orders signed by his predecessor. He said he would conduct the prison on the old lines.—Page 9.

All the famous political leaders of the country have in times past made predictions as to election results which appeared ridiculous when the returns were in.—Page 7.

James L. Stewart was examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday. He denied that he received money for securing the nomination of Charles A. Hess.—Page 9.

Bishop Wigger was compelled to ask the protection of the Jersey City police on account of the anger of a congregation which had been displeased by one of his addresses.—Page 9.

Chairman Washburn professes to feel assured that Mr. Bryan will win the election. He has six combinations of States by which he figures out a Popocratic victory.—Page 2.

The New-Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs closed its annual convention, electing a full list of officers. Miss Cecilia Gaines of Jersey City was chosen President.—Page 9.

The great sound-money parade of New-York business men takes place to-day. It is expected that 150,000 men will be in line. The procession will be fully ten hours in passing.—Page 8.

A New-York syndicate yesterday deposited $300,000 in the Chemical National Bank, which it bet on McKinley's election against $100,000 bet on Bryan by W. S. Stratton of Colorado Springs.

The Aldermanic Committee gave a public hearing to representatives of rival committees which desire fuel gas privileges. The New-York Company offered $15,000 for the franchise.—Page 9.

One baby in Belvidere, N. J., rolled down a hill and over a wall yesterday, another fell into a creek, a third pitched from a window, and a fourth struck his father in the nose with a knife.

The provisional city budget for 1897 was passed by the Board of Estimate. The departments were allowed $45,372,186.75. The tax rate will be lower in 1897 than it was this year.—Page 9.

Prominent men in the National Democratic Party issued an address yesterday to Democrats urging them to vote for Palmer and Buckner, where there is no risk of Populist success.—Page 2.

Chauncey M. Depew spent yesterday in Canton and helped Major McKinley receive and talk to delegations. Three thousand schoolboys were among those who visited the candidate.—Page 2.

The Tabernacle Baptist Church has brought suit against John D. Rockefeller and the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, to recover interest on bonds which Mr. Rockefeller is alleged to have given the church.—Page 9.

National and State banks yesterday formed a syndicate, subscribed $8,000,000, and lent money at regular rates, and checked further manipulation, which resulted in forcing rates to 100 per cent. on Thursday.—Page 3.

Mayor Strong yesterday reinstated "Little Delmonico," the City Hall lunchman, who was denied selling in the building because the floors were stained by the fragments of sandwiches cast away by customers.—Page 9.

LAST RALLY IN BROOKLYN

MR. COCKRAN CLOSED THE SOUND-MONEY CAMPAIGN.

Large Audience in Academy of Music Told How England Seized Its Financial Supremacy—Populists of the Seventeenth Century Wanted Free Coinage of Farms—The First Sound Currency—How America May Rule the World.

W. Bourke Cockran spoke last night in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to an audience of 4,000 persons. It was an audience of men engaged in the production of the wealth of the community, manufacturers and laborers, and his address was framed along lines that were of especial interest to those who listened to him. His subject was "Sound Money and Good Government," but he devoted himself chiefly to the effect of Populistic theories of government upon wages.

It was the final rally of the campaign in the interest of sound money, and the great audience which overflowed the Academy of Music was very enthusiastic. The parquet was occupied by the members of the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties, under whose auspices the meeting was held. A large number of ladies were in the boxes and the galleries. The enthusiastic audience warmly applauded the speaker at almost every sentence. On the stage were the 160 Vice Presidents of the meeting. Among them were Mayor Wurster, Edward M. Shepard, George F. Peabody, Alexander E. Orr, Joseph C. Hendrix, Felix Campbell, the Rev. Dr. G. E. Strobridge, J. R. Howe, J. B .F. Herreshoff, F. L. Babbott, the Rev. J. W. Chadwick, Dr. Caskie Harrison, Lowell M. Palmer, Dr. C. N. Hoagland, the Rev. Dr. Cuthbert Hall, Dr. J. T. Backus, Murat Halstead, and Gen. Powell Clayton.

Mr. Cockran was introduced by President Henry B. Haigh of the Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Haigh referred to him as one who has "distinguished himself as an advocate of sound money and good government."

As Mr. Cockran rose he was greeted with a burst of applause that lasted for several minutes.

Mr. Cockran's Speech.

Mr. Cockran said, among other things:

"The garb of philosophy which acted as an extinguisher upon the Populistic enthusiasm of Mr. Bryan's followers in August has been discarded during his progress across the country, and as he has thrown aside the mantle of philosophy he has donned the red cap of revolution. [Applause.]

"Have you ever heard a Populistic speech that did not say it was time for us to see if we could establish a financial system of our own independent of any other country under the sun? That is a pretty attractive phrase, financial independence of Great Britain.

"How is that to be accomplished, and how is it to be established? What is financial independence of Great Britain? We cannot have financial independence of any person or country with whom we trade. If I owe a man money he cannot be independent of me if he tries, and if he owes me money I cannot be independent of him, even if I would like to be. [Laughter and applause.]

"True financial independence would mean financial isolation. I wonder whether Mr. Bryan would find it to his advantage and conducive to his prospects of his election to return among his Nebraska neighbors and, with wheat jumping up to $1 a bushel, advise them that it is the part of patriotism to maintain their independence of Great Britain and refuse to sell any wheat in the Liverpool market. [Laughter and great applause.]

"Mr. Bryan's and the Populist's notion of financial independence is to maintain us permanently on a basis of financial inferiority. The Democrat and Republican alike who love their country insist that it is within the power of the people of this Republic to establish a financial greatness which will overshadow that of Great Britain. [Great applause.] We believe that as the great republic of antiquity accomplished the military conquest of the world, it is the destiny of this modern republic, greater than any which antiquity ever witnessed, to accomplish the industrial conquest of the world. [Applause and cheers.]

How England Gained Supremacy.

"I do not know how I could better occupy my time than to explain to you just how England achieved her financial supremacy. Prior to 1696 England was not a great commercial country. She held no such position as France held. She was just then emerging into a state of civilization which France had occupied for more than a century. But in France and England both for ages a practice had existed of clipping the coins by the Kings at the mints, and by Princes who claimed the right of mintage. This was put upon the ground that a certain amount was deducted from the bullion brought for coinage in order to pay the expenses of mintage.

"The word 'seigniorage,' with which many of you are familiar, comes from the French 'seigneur,' or lord, and means the toll that was levied upon the bullion passing through the mint as a duty paid to the King, nominally to meet the expenses of coinage, but really to gratify the avarice of the Prince. Whenever the King became hard up he increased the amount of bullion he took out of the coin. He practiced Popilism hundreds of years ago, [laughter,] because he used to persuade the public after he had taken the bullion that the very best thing for them was to have cheap coins, which shows you that Populism is a more aristocratic institution than the Populists would have us believe.

"It was an easy thing to deduct bullion from the coins, because in those days they were not round and milled as they are now, but largely consisted of oblong pieces of metal.' One French King practically took all the valuable metal and returned nothing but alloy, and he was known and is known to this day in history as 'the counterfeiter.' He carried Populism to its extreme.

"Lowndes, who was then Secretary of the English Treasury, made a series of experiments by collecting one hundred pounds in different parts of the country, and he found one hundred pounds collected in one part weighed just one-half of the hundred pounds collected in another part of the country. Needless to say, trade could hardly be carried on under these circumstances. Men would meet together in the market places and agree upon the terms upon which they would exchange their commodities, but when it came to tender money, fresh disputes would arise.

Free Coinage of Farms.

"In 1696 there was a Populist named Chamberlain in England, who declared that the only way in which wealth could be guaranteed to every Englishman was for the Government to issue paper money against the value of the farms, so that a farmer could turn in his farm to the bank and draw out money for it, and when he got through with the money he could put in the money and take out his farm—a kind of free coinage of farms, which is a distinct improvement upon modern Populism.

"You have all been familiar with the Populistic expression that England is trembling in her boots lest we take away all her South American trade by establishing a fifty-cent dollar. The pamphlets of 1696 unanimously declared that King Louis XIV. and his Court were trembling in their boots lest England would make herself the richest country in the world by declaring nine pence a shilling.

"But the English people suppressed Chamberlain and the Populists of 1696 as the American people will suppress Bryan and Populism in 1896. [Great applause and cheers.] They remitted this whole question of coinage to the two greatest minds in the world, Sir Isaac Newton, who discovered the law of gravitation, and Prof. Locke, author of "The Essay on the Human Understanding." Both of these great men combined in a recommendation, which was adopted.

"Locke said there could be but one unit of value. He advised that the Government invite every holder of debased, clipped, or mutilated coins to turn them in, and that the Government, if they were surrendered within a given time, would issue good pieces for them, and that advice was taken.

England's First Sound Money.

"The clipped coin and debased coin were all turned in to the mint, and good broad pieces of twelve pence each were issued in their stead. It cost the Government three millions of pounds to perfect a coinage which altogether only amounted to six millions, but it was the best investment of money ever made in the history of civilization. From that hour England's coinage became sound. From all over the world the owners of capital began to deposit their money with London bankers, because each depositor knew that he could at any time withdraw the money which he had deposited, and receive back exactly the same coin with which he had parted.

"England achieved a position without precedent in the history of civilized nations. London is the banking house, not of England, or of Germany, or of France, but of all the world. [Applause.] Not a merchant here in Brooklyn can do business with a foreign house unless he has an account in London, or unless he deals with a bank which has an account in a London house, or has a correspondent in London. England is to-day a part owner in every great industrial enterprise in the world.

"Who that knows what our people have accomplished can doubt that if we had but the weapon with which England has achieved her commercial supremacy this country would not be talking of financial independence of England, but of the financial overthrow of England." [Great applause.] We who believe in sound money will not be satisfied with breaking off trade with England; we will pursue it; we will grow rich by it, and we will make New-York or Chicago the international centre of the world." [Great applause.]

MRS. MIX GETS A DIVORCE.

Widow of J. K. Emmet, Sr., Separated from Her Second Husband.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 30.—In Judge Allen's division of the District Court to-day, Mrs. Eleanor Mix, who was the wife of J. K. Emmet Sr., the comedian, obtained a divorce from her second husband, Charles Mix, on the ground of non-support and desertion, and obtained permission to resume her former name.

In reply to the questions of her attorney, Mrs. Mix said she was married to the defendant in New-York Jan. 14, 1894, and immediately went with her husband to Gardner, Mass., where they stopped at a prominent hotel. After living there several weeks Mix deserted her and went to Albany, leaving her to settle the hotel bills. At his solicitation she joined him at Albany. Here he abused her so cruelly that she became seriously ill and was compelled to seek a change of climate.

Mrs. Mix has been living in this city with her sister, a Mrs. McKenna, for over a year. Mix still makes his residence in Albany.

It was in this city that something over a year ago Mrs. J. K. Emmet, Jr., better known by her stage name, Emily Lytton, began divorce proceedings against her husband, which she abandoned to bring the same proceedings in the New-York courts.

Davis Monument Design Opposed.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 30.—The R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, one of the biggest organizations of the kind in the South, to-night adopted resolutions opposing the acceptance of the design of the Jeff Davis Monument, prepared by Percy Griffin of New-York.

This gentleman was the successful competitor against thirty others. His plan was accepted by the Monument Committee last June and that action was confirmed by the convention of United Confederate Veterans, which met here in the same month. The Pickett Camp of this city recently adopted similar resolutions to those which were passed by the organization named.

Mrs. Jeff Davis, it will be remembered, was not very favorably inclined to the Griffin plan but said she cheerfully submitted to the action of the Design Committee.

Nicaragua's Envoy Coming.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Considerable interest is manifested in official circles over the expected arrival of Señor José Dodores Rodriguez of Nicaragua, who bears credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington of "the Greater Republic of Central America," which is the provisional title adopted by the Diet of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras under the preliminary coalition arrangement recently effected by those republics for the management of the relations with foreign powers.

Vassar Girls Celebrate Halloween.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Halloween was celebrated at Vassar College to-night. The seniors invited the freshmen to a masquerade ball in Philalethian Hall, and the juniors gave the sophomores a gypsy party in the gymnasium.

THEY WERE NOT COERCED.

Bayonne Employes Resent the Charge of a Bryan Orator.

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 30.—Allan Benny, a former Councilman, stated at a recent meeting that Superintendent Frank W. Edwards of the Tide Water Oil Company's establishment at Constable Hook had forced the company's employes to express their choice for President at an informal election. Many employes of the establishment, Democrats and Republicans, have issued a statement headed "A Malicious Lie Nailed," and saying: "The facts in connection with this matter are that some of us in a friendly spirit concluded to take a straw vote in the case and lighterage departments only. No one was compelled to vote, and the ballot box was placed where no one could see how we voted. In fact, the matter was in our own hands."

Elmira McKinley Men Complain.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Complaint was made to District Attorney Knipp of Chemung County to-day by G. W. Hardman, that David Kent and G. W. Miller, who run a sawmill at Lowmans, a few miles east of this city, had discharged seventeen employes for declaring their intentions of voting for McKinley.

Hardman says he was one of the men discharged, and, in addition to lodging his information with the District Attorney, he threatens civil proceedings for breach of contract, claiming that he was engaged for a year.

The story is denied at Lowmans.

MISADVENTURES OF BABIES.

Odd Happenings of Young Folks in a New-Jersey Town.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 30.—Bessie, the three-year-old daughter of the Rev. Mr. Edmonson, was in her carriage to-day when a gust of wind set the carriage in motion and it went down a steep hill for a distance of 200 or 300 yards. The carriage was upset and the child thrown out. She rolled over and over down the descent until a ten-foot wall that held an embankment was reached, and the child fell over this. She was picked up more dead than alive. She is in a critical condition.

Willie Flit, a child of tender years, was riding with his grandfather, and the latter, on seeing an approaching train, backed his team in time to prevent a collision, but the hind wheels went over the wall that was close to the track. The old man and the boy both fell in Bulgin's Creek, and the grandfather barely saved the boy from drowning.

Charlie Naylor, aged three and one-half years, peered out of an upper window to see his pet dog. He lost his balance and fell to the ground, twenty feet. He landed on his head. He was not badly injured.

Philip Flummerfelt, almost a baby, got hold of a carving knife to-day, and when remonstrated with he cut his father's nose and badly injured him about the eye.

PLANS OF THE VANDERBILTS.

Closing of The Breakers—The Convalescent Master May Go Abroad.

NEWPORT, Oct. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are preparing to close The Breakers and leave Newport for the Winter, if not for a year or two. They will go to New-York in about ten days or two weeks for a stay at their town house. What the Vanderbilts are to do later on is a secret so far as the public is concerned. It is said that they are to go abroad to meet Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who will be in Europe in the Spring, and that they will return to this country with them.

Mr. Vanderbilt's health has improved since August, but it has now reached that stage when change is very slow. He walks with some degree of firmness, and the weakness is altogether confined to his left side. Recently he has been walking out daily, almost always accompanied by Mrs. Vanderbilt, upon whom he rests.

To reach his pew in Trinity Church each Sunday Mr. Vanderbilt is assisted by the sexton, while Mrs. Vanderbilt goes ahead and opens the pew door. When he has entered she assists him to take off his coast and remove his muffler. Mr. Vanderbilt is in excellent spirits, and tells his friends that he feels that he gains daily.

PUT 100 OFF THE TRAIN.

Morristown People Thought an Excursion Was Free—It Wasn't.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 30.—A report spread through this place yesterday that it was the intention of the Morris and Essex Railroad to give a free excursion to Newark last night, where the sound-money demonstration was held. About 200 residents of this place decided to go on the excursion.

Everything went along all right for the first few miles. Then the conductor came through the train asking for tickets. The train was speeding on toward Newark, and the conductor was greatly surprised when he heard of the supposed free excursion. The train was then at Madison, five miles from here, and Conductor Spray stopped it.

Most of the Morristown people, more than 100 of them, not having tickets, were put off and were compelled to walk here, five miles.

$300,000 TO $100,000 BET.

New-Yorkers Back McKinley, Accepting Stratton's Offer.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 30.—A New-York syndicate this morning telegraphed W. S Stratton at Colorado Springs accepting his offer to bet $100,000 on Bryan against $300,000 on McKinley.

The telegram said the New-York money had been placed in the Chemical National Bank of New-York to the credit of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs. The agreement will be signed to-morrow morning.

Stratton says if he wins he will donate the money to the erection of a public library.

Anthracite Discovered in Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 30.—Coal has been discovered near Sudbury, in the Algoma district, which is believed to be identical with the anthracite found in the region of the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, except that it contains no sulphur. The extent of the deposit has not been definitely ascertained, but as far as investigation has progressed it is known to cover an area of at least 100 acres. Samples of the coal have been brought to this city, and have been pronounced by experts to be of good quality.

SNOWSTORM AND CYCLONE

DEATH, STALLED TRAINS, AND RUIN IN THE WEST.

Ten Inches of Snow and Almost a Blizzard in Western Nebraska—Union Pacific Flier Banked In—Destruction on Cattle Ranges—Chicago House Blown Ten Feet—Death and Wreck in the Storm in Louisiana.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 30.—The first heavy snow of the season in Western Nebraska is reported. At Ludell and McDonald the fall was 2 inches. At Potter the snow is falling densely in a driving north wind, and indication of a blizzard prevails.

The Nebraska towns reporting snow to the Union Pacific Railroad Company are west of and including North Platte. There has been a steady snowfall south of Sidney on the Union Pacific and west of Benklemann and Alliance on the Burlington for the last forty-eight hours.

Western Nebraska is covered with 10 inches of snow, thinning out as it approaches the eastern part of the State. In some sections of the State a high wind accompanied the snow, assuming the proportions of a blizzard. The trains are delayed, and on several branches have been stuck in snowdrifts.

A dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyoming, says the Overland Flier on the Union Pacific, west bound, due there at 9:55 P. M. last night, is reported stuck in the snow between Ogallalla and Big Spring, Neb.

DENVER, Oct. 30.—Reports from Kansas and Eastern Colorado state that there is likely to be a severe loss among the range cattle, owing to a blizzard that has been blowing for a day. Snow has fallen over the entire country from Olathe, Kan., and west of McCook, Neb. This had been preceded by rain that froze on the surface, and then the short grass was covered by the snow that drifted at a furious rate.

Last night a general blizzard ensued, and correspondents are of the opinion that when the storm abates many cattle will be found off their ranges and dead in the drifts.

A HOUSE BLOWN TEN FEET.

Fierce Gale and Snow in Chicago and on the Lakes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—A violent gust of wind, accompanied by a flurry of snow, struck this city last night. During the worst of the windstorm, at 11 o'clock, the two-story frame building 1,199 Henderson Avenue, was blown from its foundations and badly wrecked.

The building was owned and occupied by Olaf Ray, who, with his wife and their two children, was in bed at the time. The swaying of the building awakened them, and they rushed for the door just as the worst of the storm struck it. The house was carried ten feet.

A southeast gale, with a velocity of over forty miles an hour, was raging on the upper lakes all the night. Notification has been sent out by the Weather Bureau to all stations, and vessel men are warned to remain in port with their boats.

Few craft left the harbor after 6 o'clock. The rain of yesterday was general throughout the central section of the United States. In Nebraska and South Dakota the rain changed to snow in the afternoon.

DESTRUCTION IN LOUISIANA.

Buildings Wrecked and People Killed by a Cyclone.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—A cyclone yesterday struck Lake St. Joseph in Tensas Parish, and meagre reports from the lower part of the parish indicate that great damage was wrought.

The cotton gin on the Mound Plantation, belonging to Joseph Curryn, was destroyed. The course of the storm was from southwest to northwest, striking Bruen Lake at Locust Land, destroying the public bridge over Choctaw Bayou. Twelve cabins on Locust Land were demolished, killing one colored woman.

At Johnson's Bend, on Lake St. Joseph, the scene is one of desolation.

Two colored men were killed and two colored women and a baby from Locust Land were drowned in Lake Bruen, where they were carried by the fury of the wind.

Three barns, containing corn, were destroyed, and much of the corn was blown away. Six cabins were blown to pieces. Several persons were badly cut and bruised. The tenants living in the houses had their clothing and household effects blown away.

Telegraph and telephone wires are down, and the public road on the Lake St. Joseph front is covered with fragments of houses, furniture, clothing, cotton, corn, and household effects.

TORNADO IN ARKANSAS.

A Number of Persons Injured—Much Property Destroyed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 30.—Reports of a terrific tornado which passed through the eastern part of Jefferson County last evening reached this city to-day. The full extent of the storm cannot be ascertained, but it is known to have been quite extensive.

The tornado swept within 300 yards of Sherill, a small station on the Altheimer branch, at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning, passing from south to north. Its path was 200 yards wide in some places, and not more than 100 in others. Nothing stood before it. Barns, houses, fences, stock, and forests were carried along in its vortex.

Two houses were demolished on the Smith place. A colored child, three years old, was taken from the débris with two ribs broken. One large log residence, containing a family of six, was scattered, but the occupants escaped death. Fifteen or more persons, most of them negroes, were more or less injured.

Wrecks in Western Waters.

TWO HARBORS, Minn., Oct. 30.—The schooner S. P. Ely was totally wrecked on the breakwater during a gale early this morning. The crew took to the rigging, and was rescued by the tug Ella Stone, after suffering severely from exposure.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 30.—The steamer Allegheny and consort Transfer went ashore last night on Big Summer Island. They were without cargo, and were bound from Chicago to Manistique. The wrecker Monarch has gone to them. It is a bad spot, and the wrecks may stay there. The Allegheny is owned by Charles Weston of Tonawanda, N. Y., and measures 401 tons. She is valued at $15,000.

Small Cyclone in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 30.—A small cyclone struck Madison about 10 o'clock last night, carrying away the Opera House roof, blowing down small buildings, trees, electric wires, &c. The damage will run up into the thousands. No one is known to have been injured.

HIGHBINDERS UNDER DURESS.

The Chinese Consul at San Francisco Takes Vigorous Measures.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Fung Yeng Heng, the Chinese Consul General in this city, has issued an edict, which he has had posted on the walls throughout Chinatown, to the effect that if the See Yup Highbinder Society does not immediately disband and stop levying tribute upon respectable merchants and others in Chinatown, as it has been in the habit of doing for some time past, and cease making complaints against him in the San Francisco courts, he will take the name of the leaders of the society and the place of their homes, and through the Minister will complain against them to the Governors in Canton and punish their families through the local Magistrate of their province.

In conclusion he warns them all to take due heed and warning of his proclamation.

The edict has caused the greatest consternation throughout Chinatown.

RETURNS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Cleveland Will Receive Press and Telegraph Bulletins.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Preparations for the receipt of election returns at the White House next Tuesday night do not differ in any respect from the arrangements which have given satisfaction in past years.

The bulletins of The United Associated Presses and of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be received at the White House by special wire, as also personal dispatches from friends of the President in various States.

Two years ago the President went to his country home at Woodley on election night and the more important bulletins were transmitted to him over the long-distance telephone by Private Secretary Thurber. This method may perhaps be repeated this year, as the Woodley residence has been completely repaired and all the ravages of the recent storm have been effaced.

ELECTION WEATHER PROPHECY.

A Government Forecaster Thinks the Day Will Be Pleasant.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—"What kind of weather will there be on election day?" was asked an official of the Weather Bureau to-day.

"My belief is that it will be pleasant all over the country. The storm which raged yesterday and last night throughout the Central West is going off into the Atlantic by way of the St. Lawrence, and no trace of it will remain after to-night.

"So far as I can see now there is nothing from which another storm of any kind is likely to develop before Tuesday, so that, unless the unexpected happens, I say we shall have good weather on election day."

GOLD ON BONANZA CREEK.

Two Hundred Claims Staked—Room for 1,000 More.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 30.—Dominion Land Surveyor Ogilvy, who is in the Yukon district, reports from Fort Cudahy to the Acting Minister of the Interior that a large discovery of gold has been made on Bonanza Creek, some 100 miles east of the boundary line.

About 200 claims have been staked out, and there is room for over 1,000 more. The gold is plentiful and easily worked. In an hour there has been dug up $75 worth. If prospected properly, there will be work for 2,000 men.

Ill Health Secures a Pardon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The President to-day, because of the prisoner's age and ill health, commuted to five months' actual imprisonment the 300 days' sentence of Slyvean Favre, convicted of assault in the District of Columbia. In the case of D. D. Fuller, convicted in Iowa in June last of using the mails to advertise the sale of counterfeit money and sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary, the President refuses to interfere.

A Half a Million in Bullion.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Bullion to the amount or £100,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to the United States.

THE WEATHER.

The weather indications for to-day are generally fair and cooler.

The storm central near St. Paul this morning has moved slowly northeast, and is now central over Lake Superior.

The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast and in the St. Lawrence Valley, and it has risen from the Mississippi Valley westward over the Rocky Mountains. It is highest over Wyoming and decidedly low near Lake Superior.

Light local showers have prevailed in the lake region and from New-England southwestward to the east Gulf.

The weather is generally clear to-night south of the lake regions.

It is warmer on the Atlantic coast and from Texas northward to Nebraska, but it is decidedly colder in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi, and lower Missouri Valleys.

The indications are that the weather will be generally fair from the Gulf coast northward to the lake region.

Local showers and partly cloudy weather will continue in the lake regions and New-England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	36	58	59
6 A. M.	37	56	59
6 A. M.	36	56	59
12 M.	43	64	67
4 P. M.	45	69	69
6 P. M.	43	62	67
9 P. M.	42	62	65
12 P. M.	41	64	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64.25
Weather Bureau	62.00
Corresponding date 1895	40.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	52.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, column 2.

PATRIOTS CHEER GENERALS

GRAND SOUND-MONEY MEETING IN CARNEGIE HALL.

Howard, Sickles, Swayne, Avery, Marden, Schurz, Huidekoper, King, McKibben, McCook, and Others Stir Up Enthusiasm—Gen. Schurz Says "Make Nov. 3 the Gettysburg in This Election"—Mayor Strong Makes an Address.

There was a patriotic demonstration in Carnegie Hall last evening in the interest of McKinley and sound money, when the Union Veterans'-Patriotic League held its last meeting previous to election. The big hall was filled with an enthusiastic gathering of ladies and gentlemen. In fact, the boxes in the gallery took on something of the appearance of a first night at the opera.

It was a meeting long to be remembered, for seated upon the stage were such battle-scarred heroes as Gens. O. O. Howard, Daniel E. Sickles, Wager Swayne, Robert A. Avery, Carl Schurz, H. S. Huidekoper, G. H. McKibben, Horatio C. King, Anson G. McCook, and George A. Nearden. In all there were forty Generals present.

Before Gen. Horace Porter, the presiding officer, called the meeting to order, Conterno's band played several selections and a glee club of twenty-four voices sang campaign songs. Gens. Avery, Sickles, and Howard were greeted with cheers when they appeared on the stage, and later, when Gen. Swayne and Mayor Strong appeared, the cheers were repeated. After the glee club had responded to several encores, Gen. Porter arose.

Gen. Porter's Address.

He said:

"We are assembled here to greet the veterans of the war—the men who went to the front in 1861 to save the Nation's life, and who are going to the polls in November to save the Nation's honor. They early chose the cause of honor against dishonor; in favor of goldbugs against humbugs."

He declared that Bryanism stood for revolution and anarchy, while McKinley stood for honor and the Nation's credit. He closed by referring to Gen. U. S. Grant, and as he spoke an American flag, hanging at the back of the stage, was rolled up, revealing a picture of the General in full uniform. This was greeted with burst after burst of applause, which only subsided when the band drowned the noise of the people with "Hail Columbia."

In introducing Gen. Sickles, the next speaker, Gen. Porter said:

"He is the man who doesn't like Altgeld. When he was speaking in Illinois recently he asked that some one might lend him a leg, so he could kick Altgeld. At once 6,000 people stood on their feet and offered him 12,000 legs with which to perform the feat."

"This battle has gone far enough," said Gen. Sickles, in opening, "to enable an old soldier to say: 'Comrades, we've got 'em. Some weeks ago we were able to see their faces; now all we can see is their coat-tails. Some weeks ago the issue appeared to be money, but now there is but one issue, one thought, and that is patriotism.'

"I say that 3,000,000 Democrats will not vote for Bryan. They believe the Chicago platform is revolutionary. It is not altogether a new thing for me to disregard party lines. I have done it before. I couldn't allow Jeff Davis to make a platform for me in '61."

The Veteran Gen. Swayne.

Gen. Sickles was greeted with applause at the close of his remarks, and then Gen. Porter arose to introduce Gen. Wager Swayne. Gen. Swayne gave a very comprehensive argument on the money issue, from the sound money standpoint.

"I now take great pleasure in introducing to you one of the two surviving officers who commanded armies during the war of the rebellion," said Gen. Porter. "He is going to vote for McKinley, as is Gen. Rosecrans. The only army commander living who is going to vote for Bryan is Gen.' Coxey of Ohio."

With this Gen. Howard stepped forward to be greeted with deafening applause. He made much reference during his speech to the battle of Gettysburg, where he had a command, and told stirringly of the acts performed at that time by Gens. Sickles and Schurz. He closed amid more cheers, and then Gen. Schurz was introduced.

Gen. Schurz is an orator, and he went into his subject with vigor. He declared that he had not come prepared to speak, but to look into the faces of his old comrades in arms and witness their enthusiasm. In closing he said:

"If the spirit of revolution, as represented by Bryan, triumphs in this election, it will strike a blow at the democratis institutions of this country from which we may never recover. As Gettysburg was the turning point in the war, let the 3d of November be the Gettysburg in this election, in this great struggle for a Nation's honor, but also make it the finishing Appomattox of this campaign."

Then Mayor Strong was asked to say a few words.

"I must say a word after these distinguished Generals," said the Mayor—"except, possibly, Gen. Porter, who, like myself, didn't get as far into the fight; but we got cut without being badly hurt."

Gen. Anson G. McCook followed with a stirring address, and Gen. George A. Marden of Massachusetts convulsed the house with his funny stories and witty references to the campaign. The meeting closed with speeches by Gen. H. C. King and Gen. H. S. Huidekoper of Pennsylvania.

After the meeting the following telegram was sent to Major McKinley:

"The Union Veterans of New-York and vicinity, in mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, with forty Generals present, tender you their congratulations and say that the Empire State will give you an enormous majority next Tuesday."

Louisville Aldermen Indicted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 30.—Councilmen George Weber and James Sowders, and Aldermen C. J. Jenne and Richard V. Breuer were indicted by the Grand Jury this afternoon, the former on the charge of attempting to bribe Councilman W. J. Fuller, and the others for selling supplies to the city contrary to law.

Boy Kills First Deer of the Season.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Oct. 30.—The first deer killed in this vicinity fell this morning when Charles Wicks, a fifteen-year-old boy, shot him.

HANNA SURE OF VICTORY

TELLS CHICAGOANS HE HAS NO DOUBT OF TUESDAY'S RESULT.

Thanks the Sound Money Democrats for Their Assistance in Making the Election of McKinley Possible —The Mention of Altgeld's Name Greeted with Hisses—Hahn Predicts a Hundred Thousand Majority Against Bryan in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Manager Hanna addressed the Commercial Democratic McKinley Club to-day.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Commercial Democratic McKinley Club," he began, "I do not wish to make a long speech, as I do not belong to the spellbinders. Col. Hahn has charge of that department. But I wish to share with you, our allies, the sound-money Democrats, the congratulations which our cause will invoke.

"This campaign has no precedent in the history of Presidential campaigns. There is no parallel, because party issues, traditions, and all other partisan motives are rejected in support of the overwhelming issue of the hour—our country. [Applause.]

"I am happy because I am prepared to congratulate this country on a victory already assured. The part that I have taken in this campaign was but little. It is you and the citizens who love their country who have made the victory certain. In conclusion, I wish to say that when I return to my home in Cleveland and hear the shouts of victory from the sound-money hosts in this city over the long-distance 'phone, I will shout with you." [Continued applause.]

Mr. Hahn followed in a speech, in which he praised the sound-money Democrats for their devotion to the country as above party. He said that Ohio, which polled 52,000 votes for the Populists, would reap a big majority from the sound-money Democrats Nov. 3.

"I look for a majority of 100,000 votes from the citizens of Chicago," said he. "They will resent the attack which has been made upon their principles by a platform which was made in the dark. Will they subscribe to that platform? A platform which was drawn by your distinguished Governor? [Hisses from all parts of the audience.] No, no, they love their country too much to ally themselves to such a platform. It is to you that we look for a big majority. You are acquainted with your neighbors, and have labored with them in and out of season to make them share your devotion to country.

"You have a noble cause to espouse. Do your work well. If every citizen is true to his trust, I am confident that you will roll up a majority of 120,000 for the champion of sound money, William McKinley."

OUTLOOKS IN VARIOUS STATES.

Reports Received at the National Republican Headquarters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The Republican National Committee received more reports to-day from State Committee Chairmen, in response to the call sent out by Chairman Hanna for the latest and most conservative estimates of the result, Presidential, State, and Congressional. Following are extracts from these reports:

ARKANSAS—Result will be substantially the same as Sept. 2. No hope of electing Republican Congressmen. Republican vote will be slightly increased over vote of Sept. 2. Hope to get in the Republican column in 1900.

CALIFORNIA—I have not the slightest doubt we will win the Electoral vote in this State.

COLORADO—Bell, the Populist Congressional candidate in the Second District, and Shafroth, the silver Republican, in the First will win. Bryan and Watson ticket will poll 6,000 to 10,000 votes; Bryan and Sewall, 95,000; McKinley, 50,000.

DELAWARE—Result as to Presidential Electors doubtful. D. M. Wilson of Dover says we will win Presidential Electors, but cannot say as to Congressmen.

FLORIDA—No doubt about Florida going for Bryan. Democrats will get 20,000; Republicans, 12,000; Palmer, 3,000; Populists, 2,500. May possibly elect one Congressman.

IDAHO.—Idaho's vote will be cast for Bryan. The Democratic-Populistic-Silver ticket will get two-thirds of the vote polled. The three candidates for Congress have an even chance. We hope to elect our men. We will carry enough legislators to hold the balance of power with the Populists and Democrats. Indications point to a Democratic successor to Dubois. He is practically out of the race.

IOWA.—Complete poll indicates 75,000 Republican plurality. Chances are it will go above this.

MAINE—We will give at least 50,000 plurality for McKinley.

MASSACHUSETTS—Hope to cast 390,000 votes. Predict Republican plurality of 150,000. All Congressional districts are sure, except Ninth and Tenth. These two are in doubt.

MICHIGAN—Trend is all our way. I believe we are safe for 30,000, and we may get 40,000 or 50,000.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis will give McKinley 5,000 majority. Later reports make me raise my estimate of the majority in the State from 25,000 to 30,000 and probably 35,000. The last poll shows a ajority for McKinley of 35,000.

Idaho has been placed by recent Republican estimates in the list which might go for McKinley, but the foregoing report, which was approved by the National Chairman, concedes the State as sure for Bryan.

MISSISSIPPI—There will be 65,000 votes cast, of which Palmer will get 3,000, McKinley 11,000, Bryan and Watson 15,000, Bryan and Sewall 36,000.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—We will carry this State by 20,000 majority and will control the Legislature.

NORTH DAKOTA—McKinley Electors will be elected by 5,000 majority. Candidates for Congress will run even with Electors. Populists and Democrats claim the State by 3,000.

OREGON—Republicans confident they will carry the State by 3,500. Situation growing more hopeful every day.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pennsylvania will give McKinley 250,000 plurality. Bryan will get 400,000 votes.

TEXAS—Last night it was authoritatively stated on the basis of registration, that there will be 525,000 votes cast. Some estimates make it as high as 595,000. This is an increase of 100,000 over the biggest previous vote. The increase is largely in our favor, and Democrats are discouraged over it. It is reasonably sure we will get a fair count.

WYOMING—We will carry Wyoming for our Congressmen by 5,000 plurality, and Justice of the Supreme Court by the same. The margin on Electors is too close and changeable to make a close estimate.

FOUR TO ONE AGAINST ALTGELD.

The Chicago Odds on McKinley Are Three to One.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The Saratoga Hotel, in Dearborn Street, is a stronghold of free-silver men, and here the sound-money men congregate in search of ventures on the result.

James J. O'Neill, well known to sporting men of Chicago, has a representative stationed in the hotel corridor, with instructions to cover all Bryan and Altgeld money in sight. Against the former odds of 3 to 1 are freely offered, and 4 to 1 against Altgeld. No less than $10,000 has already been wagered at these odds, and O'Neill professes to have a few more spare thousands for the accommodation of other Bryan men.

On Wednesday five men entered William Mangler's buffet in Lasalle Street and deposited with him a formidable looking envelpoe on which was written:

"The contents of this envelope represent deeds and abstracts to property in Chicago valued at $10,000. If William McKinley is elected the papers are to be given to J. W. Cook, but if Bryan is elected they are to be given to G. B. Hughes. Not to be delivered until both parties to the wager are present."

The envelope bears the stamp of the Union Trust and Security Company, and the contents are undoubtedly what they are represented to be.

John Vogelsang, Mangler's partner, also holds a large amount of money, with instructions to place it on McKinley at odds of 3 to 1 on the general result, and 2 to 1 on Indiana, Nebraska, and Michigan. Yesterday he placed a three-hundred-dollar bet, even money, that McKinley will carry the State of Illinois by 50,000 majority.

A novel wager was made yesterday in Chapin & Gore's Madison Street Buffet. The parties gave their names as Jones and Smith. Jones bet Smith $100 to 5 cents that McKinley will carry New-York State by 150,000, and in the event that McKinley does, Smith is to give Jones 1 cent for each vote over 150,000.

Both Sides Claim Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 30.—The Populist, Democratic, and silver Republican State Committees have completed their joint poll of Minnesota. They say it indicates 20,000 majority for Bryan and 40,000 for Lind, fusion candidate for Governor. In this estimate Minneapolis is called a "stand-off" and Ramsey County is given to McKinley by 2,500.

The election is predicted of the following Congressmen: Fitzpatrick, fusion, in the First District; Day, fusion, (probably,) in the Second; Peck, fusion, in the Third; Stevens, Republican, in the Fourth; Towne, fusion, in the Sixth; Lommen, fusion, in the Seventh. A close contest is predicted in the Fifth District.

The Republican State Committee claims the State for McKinley by 15,000 and for Clough for Governor by 7,500. It concedes that Minneapolis may go 5,000 either way. All of the Congressmen are claimed as certain except in the Sixth and Seventh Districts.

Dubois's Re-election Predicted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Boisé City, Idaho, predicts the election of a Legislature that will re-elect Senator Dubois. There are seventy-five members of both branches, and the claim is made that Dubois is certain of fifty, with a fighting chance for ten more. The greatest campaign in the history of Mountain State politics is being fought in Idaho. Senator Dubois arrived home from Chicago last Summer to find himself "licked" by his political rival, Senator Shoup. The fight Dubois has been making ever since is similar in many respects to the famous anti-combine struggle waged a year ago in Pennsylvania when Quay won a notable victory against overwhelming odds.

Hahn Predicts 314 McKinley Votes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Chairman Hahn of the Speakers' Bureau of the National Republican Committee gave out a statement to-day predicting that McKinley would receive 314 Electoral votes from the following 29 States:

California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, North Dakota, New-York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Claims Kentucky for McKinley.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 30.—Samuel J. Roberts, Chairman of the Kentucky Republican Committee, gives out the following:

"All our advices from the Second, Sixth, and Seventh Districts are encouraging, and we will surely elect Granks, Ernst, and Breckinridge to Congress. These were conceded to the Democrats in the unofficial tables of estimates printed in Wednesday's papers.

"Everything points to victory for McKinley in Kentucky, and the election of nine Congressmen out of eleven."

NEW PLAN AT ST. LUKE'S.

A Change Suggested by Cornelius Vanderbilt Adopted.

A change was made at the recent annual meeting of the St. Luke's Hospital corporation, which is designed to bring together in closer harmony the managerial and the Medical Boards in hospital work. Hereafter the President of the Medical Board will be ex officio a member of the Board of Managers, thereby securing to the medical and surgical department a direct voice in the management of the institution.

There has been more or less friction between the managers and the doctors for some time, without any other reason than that the two forces were working entirely independent of each other. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt detected the cause of the trouble more than a year ago, and suggested an amendment to the by-laws so as to give the President of the Medical Board a voice and a vote in the managers' meetings. The amendment was adopted at the meeting of the corporation last week.

Mr. Vanderbilt has for several years given liberally of his time and his money to St. Luke's Hospital. As a Vice President, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, he has felt it to be his duty to visit the institution frequently, and there has scarcely been an occasion when both nurses and patients have not had reason to rejoice at his visits. His provision for a nurses' home in the Vanderbilt pavilion of the new hospital building was an uncommonly considerate and generous deed.

Shortly before Mr. Vanderbilt was taken sick last Summer, he met several of the St. Luke's nurses in their comfortable new quarters, and inquired solicitously about their welfare. He was told that all of the nurses were delighted with the new pavilion. "We have everything that we can possibly desire here," said one.

"Everything except music," responded Mr. Vanderbilt, as his quick eye took in the large and well-furnished sitting room. "I will send you a piano." And the following day a fine upright piano arrived at the nurses' home, with the thoughtful millionaire's compliments.

Although St. Luke's Hospital has received many liberal gifts of money, its steadily increasing free work has greatly increased its needs. Last year it lacked nearly $50,000 of being self-sustaining. The institution received $120,000 in donations during the year, abqut $80,000 of which was spent on the new building, and nearly all of the rest went to the permanent endowmeat fund. The running expenses of the hospital for the year were $109,744. Some of the items of household consumption at this great hospital last year are interesting. For instance, the meat bill was about $12,000, the milk bill $5,000, and the flour and bread bill nearly $1,650. There was expended $345 for ice cream, $225 for pies and cakes, $117 for jellies, and $1,482 for fresh fruit. The coffee used cost $1,214, the tea $420, the wine $321, and the ale and beer $95.

Killed by Escaping Gas.

J. M. Houston, fifty years old, who lived in the tenement 810 Columbus Avenue, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, having been asphyxiated by illuminating gas. His wife was by his side, unconscious, and was taken to Manhattan Hospital. She will recover.

BIG CLAIMS FOR BRYAN

WASHBURN CONFIDENT THAT McKINLEY WILL BE BEATEN.

Figures Out Six Combinations of States by Which the Popocratic Candidate May Get into the White House—Ohio Counted upon to Disappoint the Republicans—Final Prediction from the Standpoint of the Populist Committee.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The following final statement from the Populist side as to election day probabilities and expectations throughout the country was given out to-night by Chairman Washburn of the Chicago Headquarters:

"In view of the fact that the people are anxious to know what combinations of State are likely to win, I have grouped together several, any group of which is liable to be the correct one on election day. It is conceded that the Democratic gold defection will be offset by the silver Republicans, which leaves the normal conditions of the two parties the same. Then add o the Democratic vote the 2,000,000 of Populist votes, and it is apparent that Bryan must win.

Will Get the Populists.

"Fortunately the Populist vote is largest in States where it is most needed, and while Bryan cannot win without it, he is sure to win with it, and will get the full Populist vote.

"In analyzing the vote of the country I have grouped as Bryan States the agricultural and mining States, where the gold Democratic defection and floating vote is smallest, and where the success of the ticket depends on the farmers, who have been educated on the silver question through schoolhouse and Alliance meetings, and who would feel insulted if offered a price for their vote, or were coerced in any manner. Therefore, it is conceded that the thirty-one States west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio Rivers, representing 242 Electoral votes—18 more than needed—are the States which Bryan is most likely to carry.

"The States which are comparatively sure for McKinley are the New-England States, together with New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, representing 81 Electoral votes. The doubtful States are the Middle Western, including Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, together with New-York, making 124 Electoral votes.

By Six Combinations.

"It is apparent to any political student that while Bryan can be elected by half a dozen different combinations, that, on the other hand, McKinley must carry every Eastern State, together with every one of the Central Western doubtful States in order to win. Therefore he has one chance where Bryan has six. While Bryan cannot win without the doubtful States, his chances for carrying them are better than McKinley's, and should he get them all, it would prove to be a veritable landslide.

"Of the thirty-one Bryan States the most doubtful are Iowa, Kentucky, Delaware, and Maryland. We can lose Iowa and Delaware, or Kentucky and Delaware, or Maryland and Delaware, and still win without carrying a single doubtful State in the Middle West. We can give McKinley all of the Eastern and Middle Western or doubtful States, together with Iowa or Kentucky or Maryland and Delaware, and then win.

The Doubtful States.

"Of the doutbful States Ohio is most likely to furnish the greatest surprise. The silver Republican vote will be enormous. Our most conservative polls and reports of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan give these three States to Bryan. Now, concede the other three doubtful States, New-York, Ohio, and Wisconsin, to McKinley, and we can afford to lose Kentucky, Wyoming, Maryland, Delaware, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, West Virginia, Minnesota, and Iowa, and still win.

"Again, we can carry Indiana and Michigan, which are sure for Bryan, and lose Illinois, Ohio, New-York, and Wisconsin, and in addition to all this give them Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Iowa, and all the Eastern States, and we still will win. There are several other combinations which include States naturally for Bryan, and which, in a like manner, would enable him to win.

"In Illinois Bryan will carry the State, outside Chicago, by between 30,000 and 40,000 majority. The uncertainty is Chicago, with its 100,000 unplaced votes. If Bryan carries this city, he will carry the State, and no combination can beat him in the rest of the States.

"In former years the floating vote could be bought, because there were only one or two pivotal States. While it is possible to buy the floating vote of a single State, it is not possible to buy up a whole nation.

"Then, again, in former years the floating vote was indifferent to the results. This year every man has strong convictions and will secretly vote them in the booth, whether he takes any money or not. Possession is nine points of the law, Bryan has already enough States to win with, more than an equal chance in the doubtful States, and only needs to hold his own. He will be our next President."

ALTGELD IS ANSWERED.

The Real Facts in Regard to the Chicago Strikes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—In reply to statements in Gov. Altgeld's speech in Cooper Union, New-York, Oct. 17, in relation to the Debs riots in Chicago, wherein he said that United States troops were ordered to be in readiness five days in advance of any trouble, with a view to force employes to work for their employers, a statement is made, with the approval of Gen. Miles, who commanded the United States forces on the occasion in question, and with his indorsement of its accuracy, as follows:

"The hordes, or so-called 'armies,' of Coxey were organized in Kansas, Colorado, California, Oregon, and other States, and swarmed across the country, in some cases seizing trains for their transportation, and living upon the people of towns, villages, and communities in their route. Following this, the employes of the Northern Pacific struck and practically held possession of the road, when it was not earning its running expenses. The same thing was done on the Great Northern, the strikers holding possession of the property for weeks, regardless of law or the rights of the property owners. Then strikes occurred in nearly all the coal mines between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains. In many instances the property was seized and unlawfully held, regardless of the civil authorities. Following this, in May, 1894, a strike was ordered in the Pullman works in Chicago, and when that business was paralyzed, a sympathetic strike was ordered on all the railroads over which the Pullman cars moved. This was in June, and, according to Gov. Altgeld's own statement, published in his Madison Square speech, all freight trains in certain portions of Illinois were abandoned by the employes and prohibited from moving by the strikers. Trains were ordered side-tracked by the hundreds, and the passengers were practically held prisoners for weeks.

"The Inter-State commerce of the entire country west of Chicago was suspended by the end of June. A few mail trains were allowed to run, but in many instances every window was smashed. In some instances the operators were brutally treated.

"This was the condition of affairs on the last of June. Under the laws of Congress, it was the duty of the President to protect the inter-state commerce, the mail routes, the Sub-Treasury at Chicago, containing $20,000,000 of Government money, and other United States property. When the mail and Inter-State commerce lines were obstructed and paralyzed, it became the duty of the United States court to take action, which it did, although the lives of its Marshals were threatened, and they were unable to carry out the lawful orders of the court.

"It was then, and not until then, July 2, that President Cleveland ordered Federal troops to protect United States Marshals in the lawful execution of their duties, and also to protect property under the jurisdiction of the United States authorities. At the same time the leaders publicly declared that it was no longer a strike, but a rebellion.

"When the United States Marshals, under the protection of the Federal troops, had opened the lines of Inter-State commerce and mail routes, and protection had been obtained for the property under the jurisdiction of the United States, the troops were removed to their former stations, July 18. Hence they were in Chicago only fifteen days, and did not, in any way, interfere with the municipal or State authorities. The strike, however, was not ordered off until two weeks later. This demonstrates clearly that the Federal authorities had nothing whatever to do with the so-called strike. Neither had they anything whatever to do with the questions between capital and labor."

HASN'T GIVEN UP ILLINOIS.

Chairman Jones Says He Was Misquoted in a London Paper.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee denies the report cabled to The London Chronicle yesterday that he admitted that McKinley could carry Illinois. He sent to-day to the Democratic Headquarters, in Washington, the following telegram:

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 30.

My statement to The London Chronicle correspondent was that McKinley could not win without Illinois; that Illinois was not at all essential to Bryan's success; that I had no doubt of Bryan's election without regard to Illinois, though I believed our chances to be best for Illinois.

The Republicans must be driven to desperate straits when they publish falsehoods charging Teller as conceding Illinois to McKinley, and such stories as the one of which you advised me.

JAMES K. JONES, Chairman.

ALTGELD'S MILL STILL GRINDS.

Four Thieves Restored to Citizenship by Him Yesterday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 30.—Gov. Altgeld's vote mill continues to grind. To-day's gist consists of two men who have served time in Joliet for stealing horses, and two whose qualifications for the franchise consist in a conviction apiece for burglary.

The men restored to citizenship by the Governor are: Samuel G. Goodrich of Toulon, who served eight years for horse stealing; Benjamin Weil of Bloomington, who served three years for horse stealing; Martin Larson of Rochelle, who served two years for burglary; William Sellman of Peoria, who served one year for burglary and larceny.

A Fifty-Three-Cent Gift.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 30.—The Lincoln property presented yesterday to William Jennings Bryan by W. M. Hoyt of Chicago for campaign purposes was located to-day. It lies three miles from the business district of the city, and its value is placed by real estate men at $600. It was assessed at $150, and the taxes for last year, which remain unpaid, are $5.18.

A "Straight Populist Ticket."

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 30.—Information has been received at Democratic Headquarters here that 100,000 tickets have been printed and circulated in different parts of the State, with the heading "Straight Populist ticket," and containing only names of Populist Electors, and no names of Democratic and Silver-Republican Electors.

Court Decides Against Democrats.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 30.—In the Circuit Court yesterday Judge Creighton dissolved the temporary injunction granted by Master-in-Chancery Whitley, which restrained the Clerk from printing and distributing the official ballots for Sangamon County without substituting the names of Democratic nominees for the Populist candidates for county offices, the latter having resigned.

Fair Will Contest Will Go On Nov. 9.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Mrs. Theresa Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair obtained permission to-day from Judge Slack to withdraw their answer to opposition of Van R. Patterson and Charles R. Fair to the probate of the will of the late Senator Fair. The withdrawal of the answers renders unnecessary the hearing of Dr. Marc Levingston's motion to strike them out, and there is now no obstacle in the way of the contest. There is scarcely any doubt that the great battle over the pencil will will be commenced on the day set by Judge Slack, Nov. 9.

Gen. Joseph T. Torrence Dying.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Gen. Joseph T. Torrence is critically ill at his residence in this city. His ailment is Bright's disease, and it has reached the acute stage. His death is expected within a few hours.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

—Henry Hardwicke of 120 Broadway addressed a large meeting at Washington and Morris Streets last night.

—William Allaire Shortt, the sound-money candidate for the Assembly from Richmond County, is making a brisk canvass, with good prospects of success.

—The Marine Manufacturing and Supply Company and other merchants of South Street, near Peck Slip, unfurled a large McKinley and Hobart flag yesterday.

—The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn will receive election returns on Tuesday evening at its headquarters, 44 Court Street, beginning at 6:30 P. M.

—Fourteen hundred letter carriers in a mass meeting held Thursday passed resolutions denying that they had been subjected to any assessment for political purposes, and commending the absolute freedom from partisan control secured through the efforts of Postmaster Dayton.

—The candidacy of John Murray Mitchell for Congress in the Eighth District on the sound-money ticket has been personally indorsed by many prominent men, among whom are Gov. Morton, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Lispenard Stewart, John D. Crimmins, Frederic R. Coudert, Joseph Choate, Charles A. Dana, Seth Low, Theodore Roosevelt, and Mayor Strong.

Cure

Scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples, and all manifestations of impure blood by taking a course of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, and easy in effect. 25 cents.

MR. DEPEW AS A PILGRIM

SPENDS THE DAY WITH MAJOR McKINLEY AND TALKS.

Three Thousand Schoolboys Called on the Candidate and Shouted "Hurrah! Hurrah! McKinley's the Man; I Can't Vote, but Daddy Can!"—Major McKinley Told Them to be Good, and He Also Addressed a Deputation of College Men.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 30.—Chauncey M. Depew arrived in Canton at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and was met at the station by Major McKinley and the Citizens' Reception Committee. He was driven at once to the McKinley residence. Mr. Depew said:

"I have come to Ohio to speak at Cincinnati Saturday night, and I only came because Major McKinley asked me to. I had expected to spend all of this week in the East. My call on Major McKinley today is quite of a personal nature, and has no political significance.

"I hardly think Ohio needs many more speeches. New-York will give McKinley at least 250,000. Never in my life have I found the railway men of the United States so unanimous in their political convictions as they are this year. They are practically all for McKinley. The exceptions are so few as to hardly be worth mentioning. I was much impressed with the earnestness of the railway men in the West. They all seem to understand the gravity of the issue, and to feel that they are personally interested in the restoration of the Republican Party to power."

Mr. Depew made two speeches to-day to delegations which called on Major McKinley. To a delegation of colored men from Cleveland, he said:

"It has pleased the Popocratic Party, or rather the Popocratic leaders, to place this campaign upon a plane which it never has been put before in this country. They are trying to array one class against another class—as if there were two classes in this country, or permanent classes.

"They are trying to array the employes against their employers, and to array the man who has prospered against the man who has prospered a little more than he, as if it were the spirit of American liberty that a man should not rise from one condition to a better one, where all are equal before the law. If any one has a right to complain, and the right to be an Anarchist or a Socialist, it is the colored man.

No Negro Anarchists.

"It is only one generation since he came from slavery to be a free man, but no one ever saw a negro Socialist or a negro Anarchist. [Loud cheering.] The colored people of the United States accept the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln as it was given to the world. They accept American citizenship as it came from the pen of the great liberator and greatest American citizen, that all men are created equal with one another and with inalienable rights; that no man is better than another before the law, but are all equal; the rest is American opportunity under American liberty.

"So it is that the colored men of this country, this generation, which have gone to our schools and received American education and is enjoying American opportunity, are all for McKinley, prosperity, and liberty."

Mr. Depew's other speech was delivered to a delegation composed of college men from various parts of the country which marched into Major McKinley's yard, cheering as they came. In the course of his talk to the collegians, Mr. Depew said:

"Well, boys, some of you and I have met before. I have been in this college business for a number of years, ever since I graduated from one of the big colleges at a period that antedates much of our present history.

"A candidate for the Presidency, in a moment of irritation and nervous prostration, gave voice to a sentiment for which I know he afterward felt great regret. He said that the college boys of the country were sent to attend the college with the purpose that they might spend the ill-gotten gains of their fathers. [Laughter.]

"Now, when I was in college, I had to hustle to get anything to spend, and, judging from the anxiety that college men have shown, when they are going to attend the meeting of their college league, to secure passes from one over the railroad to the place where they are going, I take it that the father either does not want him to go, or that the old man keeps his pocket buttoned up pretty tightly. [Laughter.]

Sacrifices of Parents.

"I am very familiar with the conditions of the undergraduates in the various colleges of the United States, and especially at Yale, where I have been one of the corporation for a great many years. Eight-tenths of the students of all the great colleges are very familiar with the fact that it is a sacrifice on the part of their fathers and mothers, a distinct sacrifice taken out of the comforts of their own lives, to send them to these colleges. [Cries of "You're right."]

"If there is anybody in the world who ought to study these great questions, it is the undergraduates in the various colleges of the United States. The educated man goes out of college to become a lawyer, a doctor, minister, journalist, or business man, and is recognized in the community in which he settles as a trained mind, and as having had college education, which, fits him to be an authority on these great questions.

"Some time ago I spoke to a Western university and I supposed that I would have to make a political speech, but I was cautioned that politics must not be introduced, and that I was expected to deliver a literary oration. Now, when I am out on the stump [laughter] and chuck full and running at the mouth with the political questions of the day I do not care much about Greece and Rome. [Loud laughter.] I don't carry any literature or art or gothic architecture up my sleeve, [renewed laughter,] and if I should start to describe the course of the River Jordan, or the journey of the children of Israel across the Red Sea, before I got through I should have the Democratic Party in Pharaoh's chariot. [Loud laughter and cheers.]

Money a Non-Partisan Subject.

"That is an intellectual failing of mine. So, to be absolutely non-partisan, I selected for my subject money and the standard of value. Now, if there is one subject in the world which should be non-partisan and non-political, it is the standard of value of a commercial people.

"The moment you question that you question the integrity and prosperity of that commercial people, and if there is a chair of political economy in any college of the United States that does not teach the boys in that college what a standard of value means and what commercial honesty means, I say that it is no place in which the boys of the country ought to be educated." [Cheers.]

Major McKinley addressed both delegations briefly.

A unique feature of the day in Canton was the gathering of several thousand school children at Major McKinley's house late this afternoon. Three thousand boys marched in line, each carrying a small flag. The small girls, with their mothers, clustered in dense groups about the house and in all of the neighboring yards.

When the boys marched up, they waved their handkerchiefs and shouted: "Hurrah! hurrah! McKinley is the man; I can't vote, but daddy can." The air was filled with the music of fresh young voices. The boys cheered lustily for several minutes, and then three small boys mounted the stand and told Major McKinley that all the boys were for him and that it was the main regret of their lives that they were not old enough to vote. Major McKinley said:

"My young friends, I have witnessed a great many interesting incidents about my house in the last two months, but I have seen nothing so beautiful or more inspiring than the spectacle that is before me to-day.

"It was very good and thoughtful on your part to pay me a visit and give me assurance of sympathy and expressions of good cheer. I like the boys. There is nothing so nice in the world as a boy—except a girl. [Laughter and applause.] And if the girls are not here to-day, they will be here to-morrow.

"Here is a spectacle of 3,000 or 4,000 boys and girls that have all the years of their lives before them, with all the possibilities and opportunities which every American boy enjoys, with their hopes, wishes, and aspirations to become good and useful citizens of this glorious country.

Tells Them All to be Good.

"The best advice I can give to a boy is the homely advice that he shall be a good boy. [A voice: "And vote for McKinley," followed by cheering and waving of flags.] Be a good boy at home; a good boy in the school; a good boy on the streets; a good boy everywhere. If you will follow this advice, there is very little in this world that you may aspire to that you will not get, for it is the proud, true boast of our great country that the poor boy, as well as the more fortunate boy, has the same chance in the race of life.

"Don't let the fact that you are poor embarrass you at all; it should only act as a spur to greater effort on your part. Just have pure hearts, keep yourselves clean, and then a bright future is before you, and I trust and believe that all of you will realize in years to come the fondest ambitions of your boyhood."

Major McKinley drove to the station with Messrs. Depew, George W. Smalley, correspondent of The London Times, and Myron E. Herrick of Cleveland, who accompanied him.

Mr. Depew will speak at Cincinnati Saturday night. Starting from Cleveland at 7:30 in the morning, he will make Republican speeches at Wellington, Crestline, Galion, Delaware, Columbus, London, Springfield, Dayton, and Middletown.

DEBS AGAINST HARRISON.

An Incident of the ex-President's Stumping Tour.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 30.—Gen. Harrison began his second speaking tour through Indiana to-day. He left Indianapolis at 8 o'clock this morning on a special train. A crowd of enthusiastic admirers compelled him to make a few remarks before he left the Indianapolis station. Stops were made at Greenfield, Knightstown, Anderson, Muncie, and other points, at all of which Gen. Harrison spoke. To-night in this city he addressed a crowd which filled the Academy of Music and packed the streets outside. To-morrow Gen. Harrison will return to Indianapolis, making a half dozen speeches en route.

At Muncie the streets were packed all the way from the railroad to the Court House Square. There had been no parade, but an incident occurred during the morning that had keyed the Republicans up to high pitch. The announcement that Gen. Harrison was to speak from the stand at the Court House had drawn together a great crowd of people, who had taken up positions near the stand, and were holding them during the morning until he should come. With a knowledge of this condition of affairs, the Democrats had brought Eugene Debs to town, and he suddenly appeared and made a speech from the Court House steps. The intention was to have him speak from the same stand as Harrison, but the Republicans guarded it, and would not permit him to mount it.

This ambuscade aroused the wrath as well as the enthusiasm of the Republicans, and they were hardly accountable for the almost frenzied enthusiasm they displayed for Harrison upon his arrival. He was escorted through the crowded streets to the stand, where he found the big square packed with people cheering themselves hoarse.

COLLEGIANS IN PARADE.

Students of Boston in Line for Sound Money.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Between almost interminable lines of hurrahing people, their way lighted with the incessant glare of red fire and rockets, while the heavens were rent with the blare of myriads of tin horns and megaphones and cheers, marched the parade of college students to-night.

The capped and gowned divisions from Harvard, Tufts, Boston University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had the right of the line and the lion's share of attention. There were 4,000 of them. Then came about 6,000 members of uniformed campaign clubs, whose torches gleamed like fireflies on a June night and whose gorgeous appearance and splendid marching called for tumultuous approbation. Harvard turned out 2,000 boys in crimson caps and gowns. They bore all kinds of whimsical transparencies, and old "John the Orangeman," cart, donkey, and all, were on a float. Boston University, in red and white, marched with bubbling enthusiasm. Their chief exhibit was a float upon which was a black coffin surrounded by imps labeled "Death to Free Silver." At intervals the coffin would be opened and the imps would jab the imaginary corpse with pitchforks.

In blue and brown and headed by a mascot billy goat Tufts marched. The "Tech." boys had hired all the donkeys in Franklin Park and bestrode them. The enthusiasm was tremendous, and the shower that overtook the paraders on Washington Street damped no one's ardor.

The route was profusely decorated with flags and bunting. After it was over the collegians indulged in a rush, and the street was littered with smashed torches and transparencies and fragments of rent uniforms.

Laughs at the Fraud Circular.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee is inclined to take the fraud circular, issued last night by the Democratic campaign managers, humorously.

"It's evident," he said, "that the Democrats are beaten. Crying fraud in advance is sure evidence of defeat. As to that "appalling" corruption fund, I should like to have this headquarters here "appalled" to the extent of about $5,000."

McKinley to Talk with Buffalo.

CANTON, Oct. 30.—A direct long-distance telephone connection has been established between Major McKinley's house and Buffalo, N. Y. The line was used for the purpose of transmitting a message from Major McKinley to the meeting in Buffalo to-night, under the direction of the commercial travelers.

MR. BURLEIGH'S ESTIMATE.

Former Congressman Gives McKinley 276 Electoral Votes.

Former Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, in a letter to a friend in this city, gives McKinley 276 Electoral votes, puts 60 in the doubtful column, and leaves 111 for Bryan. Mr. Burleigh places these States in the McKinley column: All the New-England and Middle States, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. California, Kansas, Missouri, Pennessee, and Virginia he classes as doubtful. In the Bryan column are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Afro-American Republicans.

The Independent League of Afro-American Republicans, an organization "the principal object of which is to promte political activity, especially among Afro-Americans whose business or employment makes them independent of office holding, and enables they to do political work without financial aid from any political organization, or candidate," had a mass meeting in Bethel Church, on Twentwy-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, last night. The chief speakers were Police Commissioner Roosevelt, and former United States Senator B. K. Bruce of Mississippi. Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. J. M. Henderson, T. McCauts Stewart, the Rev. Dr. W. D. Cook, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest Lyon. During the evening a telegram was sent to Major McKinley, declaring the loyalty of the colored citizens of New-York to him, and a reply of thanks was received. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

105 Years Old, and for McKinley.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—In the sound-money parade in this city to-day, which was one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in Rensselaer County, Joseph King of Lansingburg, aged 105 years, who always has been a Democrat, but who has declared intentions of voting for McKinley, was in the line in a carriage. Mr. King is said to be the oldest voter in the State.

Senator Quay Said Good-Bye.

Senator Quay said good-bye to the National Republican headquarters for this campaign and went to Washington yesterday. "I have nothing to say in addition to my former estimate of the distribution of the Electoral vote," said Senator Quay.

WHEELMEN PARADE.

A Picturesque Sound-Money Demonstration by Bicyclists.

One of the most picturesque political demonstrations of the campaign was the bicycle parade that took place last night under the auspices of the McKinley and Hobart Wheelmen's League of this city.

There were 1,500 wheelmen in line. The majority of the riders had two illuminated lanters on their bicycles. Some also carried small McKinley transparencies. The streets through which the cyclers paraded were lined on both sides by spectators.

The parade was in two divisions, the whole being under the direction of P. H. O'Connell. The order of parade was as follows: Platoon of bicycle police, Grand Marshal and staff, Olympic Bicycle Band, McKinley and Hobart Wheelmen's League of the State of New-York, Republican Bicycle Brigade, Greenwich Wheelmen, St. Nicholas Wheelmen, Riverside Bicycle Legion, Lincoln Wheelmen, bank clerks, insurance men, Dover Wheelmen, and Fortuna Wheelmen. The Second Division consisted of clubs from Brooklyn, Long Island, New-Jersey, and Tarrytown.

The route of parade was from Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets and Eighth Avenue, where the parade formed, up the east side of the Boulevard to One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, to Mount Morris Avenue, to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Fiftieth Street, to Madison Avenue, to Twenty-sixth

MR. BRYAN AND THE A. P. A.

FORMAL DENIAL THAT HE WAS EVER A MEMBER.

Nor Was He a Member or an Applicant for Membership, He Says, of the Junior Order of American Mechanics—Not Hostile to Churches, Religions, or Races—A Member of the Presbyterian Denomination—The A. P. A. Position.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 30.—Mr. Bryan made the following statement to-night:

"I have not attempted to answer all the misrepresentations which have been circulated in this campaign, but in these closing days I feel that it is necessary to call your attention to an attack which has recently been made by the enemy.

"I find that the Republicans are circulating among Catholic citizens the charge that I am or have been a member of the American Protective Association.

"I have also learned that I have been accused of being a member of a society which I think is known as the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

"At the same time, I have been accused in other quarters of being opposed to the public school system, and of having voted against the teaching of the English language in the public schools of New-Mexico.

"While I have attempted to confine my discussion of public issues to the questions raised by my platform, and have considered the money question as paramount to all others, I take this opportunity to explain my position upon the religious controversy which has been raised, and ask The United Associated Presses to give the matter publicity.

A Member of Neither Society.

"I am not and never have been a member of the American Protective Association or of the Junior Order of American Mechanics or of any other society hostile to any Church, religion, or race, nor have I ever applied for membership in any such organization.

"While I am a member of the Presbyterian Church, I have always believed that there should be no religious test applied in the holding of public office, and I have not allowed religious differences to affect my conduct in the discharge of the duties of public office.

"I am a believer in the public school system. I attended public schools myself, and my children are now attending public school. While I recognize the right of parents to send their children to private schools and colleges, if they so desire, I believe that the free public school must remain a part of our system of government in order that means of education shall be within the reach of every child in the land.

"The Democratic members of Congress voted against a proposed amendment to the Constitution of New-Mexico, which compelled the teaching of the English language in the public schools, not because the Democrats were opposed to public schools or the teaching of the English language in such schools, but because they did not deem it necessary or wise to require a pledge from the people of New-Mexico which had not been required of the people of other Territories seeking admission.

Warns Against Affidavits.

"I trust that what I now may say will reach all the voters, because it is the only opportunity I shall have of meeting these misrepresentations. I trust that those who support the policies set forth in the Democratic platform will not allow themselves to be alienated from my support by any affidavits which may be circulated by political enemies.

"I have tried so far as I could to conduct this campaign in an open and honorable way, and have insisted that those who are with us should refrain from personal criticism of my opponent and leave the people to pass judgment upon the principles which we represent."

THE A. P. A. PRESIDENT TALKS.

Forced to Oppose Mr. Bryan Because of His Record, Mr. Echols Says.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—John W. Echols, President of the A. P. A., to-day made a formal statement in response to the accusation that he had drawn the order into a fight on Mr. Bryan.

"I have done," he said, "only what I was required to do, as an examination of the official minutes of the order at the time of the meeting of the Supreme Council in this city in May will show. In pursuance of the last clause in that report, which recommended that provision be made to ascertain the attitude of all candidates, I have given to the public the attitude of Mr. Bryan toward the principles of the order.

"I have not given the record of Mr. McKinley while in Congress because the Supreme Council had already passed upon him and his record and declared him unobjectionable to the order. This was sufficient to prevent me from inquiring further into his record.

"As to Mr. Bryan, I have simply followed the instructions of the Supreme Council. In regard to the kicks which are being made I will say that so far I have heard of only four councils and two suspended members making objection to what is being done."

WALKER FIGHTING HARD.

Democrats of the Ninth Virginia District Alarmed.

ABINGDON, Va., Oct. 30.—The most interesting Congressional contest in this State is in this—the Ninth—district. The Republican candidate is the present Representative, Gen. James A. Walker of Stonewall Jackson's old brigade, and his Democratic competitor is Judge Samuel Williams, a fearless stumper.

The Democrats have been claiming the district by 3,000 majority. There is, however, considerable uneasiness felt by their leaders now over the result. They assert that the Republicans have placed a big campaign fund for use in "convincing" voters on the day of election.

The Democrats are believed to have raised in the past few days a fund for the purpose of making a determined fight to prevent the loss of the district. This is a mountain section and contains more industrial plants than any other section of Virginia. The Republicans and sound-money men are making a rattling fight for Walker's election.

BRYAN IN WISCONSIN.

Uses the High Rates for Money for His Text.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 30.—The usual throng of enthusiastic silverites did not greet William J. Bryan on his arrival in Madison to-night. A couple of hundred people only were at the Northwestern Railroad station when his train came in, and the brass bands and marching clubs did not get there until after Mr. Bryan had started for the big building where his first speech was made.

A gayly decorated open carriage drawn by four mettlesome horses proceeding leisurely to the station to get the candidate passed a modest-looking closed hack. Mr. Bryan was in the hack.

It all came about through a change in his plans and the failure of those in charge of the candidate's special train to notify the local committee. Mr. Bryan was scheduled to arrive at 8 o'clock. During the day it was ascertained that he could not make connections to enable him to keep his Iowa engagements to-morrow unless he left Madison at 8:30 o'clock to-night. The train was accordingly run ahead of time and reached here at 6:50 o'clock.

The meetings addressed by Mr. Bryan were held indoors, for the night was chilly and cold. He cut his speeches short and was able to leave at 8:30 o'clock over the Illinois Central to carry out his Iowa programme.

Mr. Bryan began his Wisconsin campaign this morning at Green Bay, where he arrived at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Bryan was everywhere greeted to-day with displays of gold badges and cheers for McKinley. The burden of his addresses was the lack of money in the country, and he used the high rates for call loans in New-York as a text. He spoke at Oshkosh, Menosha, Menah, and at least a dozen other places.

POLICE PLANS FOR CHICAGO.

Preparations Made to Handle a Big Crowd at Night.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Health Department officials are making arrangements to care for persons needing medical attention in the crowds on the down-town steets election night.

The same general plans which were put in effect Chicago Day will be carried out. The police ambulances will be under the control of the Health Department physicians. Temporary hospitals will be established at the Metropolitan Building, Harrison Street Police Station, and Battery D.

It is estimated that between 500,000 and 700,000 people will crowd the streets in the down-town districts election night and many accidents may occur. Chief of Police Badenoch will issue a general order tomorrow giving his men instructions regarding their duties on election day.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dupuy today sent to the Chief an opinion on the power of the police in preserving order at the polling places. The officers, the opinion says, have the right to carry out the law while in the polling places, as directed by the election judges and clerks, and while on the street are directly under the Superintendent of Police, and should enforce all city ordinances.

Three hundred and fifty extra policemen, taken from the eligible lists of the Civil Service Commission, will be sworn in for duty election day. The general order of Chief Badenoch will require that all saloons be kept closed.

SENATOR LINDSAY INSULTED.

Affronted by Partisans of His Senatorial Colleague.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 30.—About 150 friends of Senator Blackburn were at the station this morning as he passed through on the Lexington train. Senator Lindsay was to leave Frankfort on the same train. When the train arrived Senator Blackburn came out on the platform to shake hands with his friends, and while doing so, Senator Lindsay came out of the waiting room to board the coach on the end of which Blackburn was standing.

The silverites spied Lindsay and shouted: "Hurrah for Blackburn and down with traitors to the party!"

Senator Lindsay pushed his way into the car and paid no attention to the insult. Mrs. Lindsay was standing on the station platform.

Republican Stabbed to Death.

ASHLAND, Ky., Oct. 30.—While A. E. Wilson was speaking at Prestonburg yesterday the silverites attempted to howl him down. In the course of the disturbance a young man named Marr plunged the four-inch blade of a knife into the back of a youth named Peary, a Republican, killing him almost instantly.

GUARDED A MILLION DOLLARS.

Col. Burns Is Accustomed to Do It Across the Continent.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

A unique character is Col. J. H. Burns, who, with $1,000,000 in his charge, made a trip from Chicago to New-York. He was in charge of a Wells-Fargo Express car, in which $1,000,000 in gold and a trifle of $45,000 in silver was packed to transfer from the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco to the Sub-Treasury in New-York. T. D. Warwick helped Col. Burns guard the money. At no time during the trip, the schedule and time table of which was carefully kept secret, were the precious contents of the car lacking their vigilance.

Col. Burns has guarded so much Government money in its transit across the continent that he couldn't count it in a lifetime—not if the sixty-five years he has already spent on earth was certain to be doubled. In the years 1885-86 he guarded over $40,000,000 in coin transferred from San Francisco to Washington—$30,000,000 in gold and $10,000,000 in silver—weighing in all 369 tons and involving forty-nine shipments. These forty-nine trips across the continent and back again are far from being the extent of the Colonel's travels as a guard of treasure. For thirty years, more or less, he has been in charge of money in transit.

He was for a long time chief of guards for the Southern Pacific Railroad pay car, which traversed Arizona and other bad lands, where train robbers abounded, and carried nearly always from $500,000 to $800,000. "Did the robbers ever bother you?" the Colonel was asked. "I never lost a cent of all the millions intrusted to my care," said he in a quiet sort of way—not with any suggestion of self-laudation, but in a tone simply intended to let the fact be known. "But I was badly scared one time while traveling from Kansas City to St. Louis on the 'Frisco road. Two corpses frightened me—not because they were corpses, but because I was afraid they weren't. I can't say what made me suspicious, but I expected to see the sides of those rough boxes flap down any moment and a couple of robbers come rolling out with their revolvers in their hands. I sat watching those boxes for many hours with a carbine across my knee and a brace of revolvers near at hand. But after all it turned out that they were sure-enough corpses."

The Colonel is a dead shot—one of the best in the California National Guard, with which he has been connected for many years, enlisting soon after the war, in which he saw service with the First California Regiment. Those bars pendant from a pin on his bosom are not for bicycle "centuries." Each bar was gained in rifle and revolver competition, and the other bars and medals tell of the Colonel's powers on other fields of martial activity.

BARON VON LUTZOW HELD.

Accused of Libeling Count von Eulenburg.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Baron von Lutzow, the newspaper correspondent who was recently arrested on the charge of libelously insulting Count von Eulenburg, Grand Marshal of the Court and Grand Master of Ceremonies, was released to-day, but was immediately afterward rearrested.

The arrest grew out of the reports of the reply of the Czar to a toast offered by Emperor William during his Russian Majesty's visit. The first version of the reply had it that the Czar avowed that he was inspired by the same traditional sentiments as his father had been. A later version made the Czar say that he was "inspired by the same sentiments as your Majesty."

Baron von Lutzow, and Herr Leckert, another Berlin correspondent, ascribed the alteration in the phrasing to Count von Eulenburg, who saw a veiled political attack in the charge and caused the arrest of both correspondents. Herr Leckert was soon afterward set at liberty, but Baron von Lutzow was kept in custody until to-day.

The reason for his second arrest is not stated, but is undoubtedly connected with the original charge against him.

The Steamer Cordelia Sunk.

The German steamer Cordelia, from Guatemala via Montevideo, was sunk in the harbor at Hamburg yesterday by a collision with the sailing vessel Etna.

Prof. Newell Martin Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Prof. Newell Martin, who formerly occupied the Chair of Physiology at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, died Tuesday last at Burley, Yorkshire.

APPEAL TO DEMOCRATS

THEY ARE ASKED TO VOTE FOR PALMER AND BUCKNER.

Prominent Men of the National Party Urge Their Brothers of the Same Faith to Show Their Loyalty to Sound Party Principles as Well as to Honest Money—Flagrant Case of Intimidation Reported from Virginia.

National Democrats of prominence last night issued an address to Democrats, appealing to them to cast their votes for Palmer and Buckner, rather than for McKinley and Hobart. It is based on the fact that in this State "the success of honest money is sure by an overwhelming vote," and it says that the most favorable outcome of the campaign now to be sought will be a large Palmer vote, and that all men may know that the Democracy of this country will hereafter stand on Democratic ground. The address is signed by Charles S. Fairchild, John D. Crimmins, George Foster Peabody, Francis M. Scott, John De Witt Warner, E. Ellery Anderson, R. R. Bowker, Horatio C. King, Franklin D. Locke, Charles F. Bishop, Theodore Bacon, Charles Tracey, Everett P. Wheeler, Robert A. Widenmann, Perry Belmont, Calvin Tompkins, Edward M. Shepard, Stephen Perry Sturges, Henry A. Richmond, John G. Milburn, and E. J. Shriver. The address reads in part:

"We appeal to the Democrats of New-York State to cast their votes manfully for Palmer and Buckner, for Griffin, Hinrichs, and Clinton. The Democrats of the West and the South especially have the right to ask that the sentiments of real Democracy shall be expressed at the polls here, where there can be no fear that such expression involves any risk of Populist success. We urge them to show their loyalty to sound party principles as well as to honest money by voting for the State and local candidates put forward by the National Democratic organization. We urge them also to strengthen the cause of honest money by voting for honest money Representatives in Congress nominated by the National Democratic Party."

Intimidation in Virginia.

National Committeeman George Foster Peabody last night received a telegram from Norfolk, Va., with reference to intimidation there. The message said:

"The United States Naval Post Band, which was engaged to play and march through Brambleton Ward, Norfolk City, by the Sound-Money League, has been threatened with violence if it undertakes to march through that ward. The members of the band do not dare to run any risk as their musical instruments are the property of the Government, and they had sufficient experience on a former occasion with a crowd of roughs who stoned them. This attempt at intimidation is the more significant on account of the Cockran incident in Richmond last night."

Report from Illinois.

Mr. Peabody also received a letter from a correspondent in Illinois in which the conditions in that State were thus discussed: "I no longer have any doubt about the result in Illinois. McKinley and Tanner will carry the State by at least 75,000, and I shall be disappointed if it is not 100,000. Chicago will be carried by anywhere between 50,000 and 100,000 majority, and even those figures may be exceeded."

Sound-Money Meetings To-night.

Meetings will be held to-night under the auspices of the Campaign Committee of the Sound Money Democratic State Committee, John De Witt Warner, Chairman, as follows:

Third Assembly District, 208 Spring Street. Speakers—George Blair, B. F. Mahler, Leonard Tuttle, Dr. Ira Morrison, Nell MacNeill, and E. R. Terry.

Eighth Assembly District, (open air,) 189 Forsythe Street. Speakers—Frank G. Martin, H. De F. Baldwin, James R. Burnet, Frank N. Holman, and Leonard Tuttle.

Thirty-third Assembly District, (open air,) One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue. Speakers—Leonard Tuttle, Lawrence P. Mingey, Frank Grady, and B. F. Mahler.

At Schenectady. Speaker—Daniel G. Griffin.

TALKED TO WORKINGMEN.

Many Speakers Addressed Sound-Money Meetings on the East Side.

The sound-money meetings, especially those on the east side, were well attended last night, notwithstanding the Bryan labor demonstration, which had been advertised so extensively. In the Fourteenth Assembly District, the meeting at 266 East Tenth Street was composed exclusively of workingmen. The hall was packed with attentive and enthusiastic listeners, and the speeches were frequently interrupted with bursts of applause. Tax Commissioner Theodore Sutro, one of the speakers, in an argumentative and lucid manner, explained to the audience the serious conditions which would ensue by the election of Bryan. He exposed the falsity of the promises made to the laboring element by the free-silver demagogues, and showed them how impossible it was for cheap money to increase their wages without correspondingly raising the price of all home commodities.

The other speakers were H. De Forest Baldwin, Leonard Tuttle, and John Fennel.

The Twenty-second Assembly District also held a rousing meeting at 923 Second Avenue. The principal speakers were Asa A. Ailing, R. G. Monroe, and M. M. Schlessinger, although the meeting was addressed by a number of others. The same character of audiences were present at the meetings in the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-fourth Assembly Districts.

Shoppers Want Honest Money.

The Ladies' Social Union of Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City Heights, has declared in favor of McKinley and Hobart and sound money. "While we are not able to vote," said Mrs. H. F. Reinhard, President of the union, yesterday, "we can show our sympathy for the cause of honest money. Shoppers, who make every cent count, do not want fifty-three-cent dollars. Housekeepers do not want prices doubled." The other officers of the union are Mrs. Arthur Kline, Mrs. William Crooks, and Mrs. Eugene Sutherland.

Big Sound-Money Meeting.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild presided last night over a large mass meeting, under the auspices of the sound-money Democrats of the Fourteenth Congressional District, in Durland's Riding Academy. Frederick W. Hinrichs, National Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor; William J. Curtis of New-Jersey, Charles V. Fornes, National Democratic candidate for Congress in the district, and W. E. McFadden, Chairman of the Nineteenth Assembly District National Democratic Association, made speeches.

Michigan Safe for McKinley.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30.—The Republicans have completed a canvass of the State, except in Wayne and Kent Counties and the upper peninsula, and claim the State for McKinley by 35,000. Two previous canvasses were made by counties, both showing a safe Republican majority, but this one was by townships. It is estimated that the upper peninsula will go Republican by 10,000 and Wayne County by about the same. A canvass of this city just completed indicates a 3,000 majority for McKinley in Kent County.

Mr. Hobart Reviews a Parade.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Garret A. Hobart and a number of his friends reviewed a Republican procession of 6,000 tonight. Over 5,000 people assembled in the vicinity of Mr. Hobart's residence and cheered the marchers. Several out-of-town organizations were in line.

For Good Health

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To Control all Hemorrhages,
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MISS REHAN AND HER SISTERS.

They Have Lately Been in Baltimore—Two on the Stage.

From The Baltimore Sun, Oct. 26.

A coincidence in theatrical circles in Baltimore this week will be the presence here of three sisters who are all well known to the stage—Miss Ada Rehan, who will be at the Academy; Mrs. Oliver Byron, who will play with her husband at Holliday Street Theatre, and Mrs. Hattie Russell, who is expected to come to Baltimore to pay a visit to Mrs. Byron.

The family are all natives of Limerick, Ireland, their name being Crehan. They emigrated to this country about thirty years ago. Mrs. Byron is the eldest. She was married in 1869 to Mr. Byron.

Miss Rehan is the youngest sister, and it was through Mr. Byron and his wife that she was put upon the stage. Her first public appearance took place about twenty years ago at Newark, N. J., in the part of Clara in Mr. Byron's famous play of "Across the Continent."

She was then known by her own name of Ada Crehan, and it was not until she was leading woman with Mrs. John Drew, at her Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, that any change in her name occurred. Then it was caused by a printer's mistake in putting her in the cast as Ada C. Rehan. While she was with Mr. and Mrs. Byron she appeared in several plays written for her by her brother-in-law, including the character of an Indian girl in "Hero" and the leading rôle in "Rebel to the Core." She went through the South with them one season under the management of the late John T. Ford, playing the "walking lady" parts in "Across the Continent" and "Ben McCullough." After leaving Mrs. Drew she played with John W. Albaugh at the Holliday Street Theatre, in this city, and at the Leland Opera House, in Albany.

Her engagement by Augustin Daly was brought about by Mrs. Byron, who took her to see the New-York manager and induced him to try her in an adaptation of Zola's "L'Assommoir." Her success with Daly was not immediate, but she has ever since remained with him, and is now regarded by many as the foremost actress on the American stage.

The family of players is made complete by two brothers, both of whom were put upon the stage by Mr. and Mrs. Byron. The elder, William Crehan, is now agent for the Byrons, and the younger, Arthur, who has adopted his sister's accidental name of Rehan, is associated with Augustin Daly in several of his ventures.

UNIQUE POWER OF A GOVERNOR.

In Arkansas He May Fill a Legislative Vacancy.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

The Supreme Court handed down a decision Oct. 24, which is of unusual importance. It decides that, in a case of vacancy in the legislative department of the Government, it is the duty of the Governor to fill the same by appointment. The case came up from St. Francis County, where the member-elect to the lower house of the next General Assembly died soon after his election, and the Governor ordered a special election to fill the vacancy. The Sheriff declined to issue a proclamation in accordance with the Governor's order, a mandamus was applied for to the Circuit Judge and refused, and the State appealed to the Supreme Court. That tribunal holds, with the Circuit Judge, that under the following amendment to the Constitution, it is the duty of the Governor to fill the vacancy by appointment, viz., "The Governor shall, in case a vacancy occurs in any State, district, county, or township office in the State either by death, resignation, or otherwise, fill the same by appointment, such appointment to be in force and effect until the next general election thereafter."

Louisiana's New Election Law.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

We believe it is to the greatest interest of Louisiana and New-Orleans that everything should be done to bring about confidence in the purity of the election; that the National Republicans, as well as the regular Republicans and the National (or gold) Democrats should be given such representation at the polls that they will accept the result without a word of objection or protest.

As for those who boast of what they can accomplish with the machinery of election, and suggest political tricks that will change or alter the result, they are enemies of the Democracy and of the peace and quiet of the community. No greater misfortune can befall New-Orleans than the failure of its new election law. It must be so enforced that there can be no possibility of a single vote being changed, and no chance for the opposition to raise one word of objection. This has been done elsewhere with identically the same law as that we now have, and it can and must be done here; or it will advertise our politics as being corrupt beyond those of any other community in the Union.

The Seals and the Fishermen.

From The Boston Herald.

Seals, which frequent the Maine rocks, are regarded as the most timid of creatures, but they know how to bite. A Sasanoa River fisherman reports that they seized his oar blades and fought him when he attempted to drive them out of his weir. Fishermen begrudge the seals every fish they eat.

Mrs. Mary Mayo Dead.

CANTON, Penn., Oct. 30.—Mrs. Mary Mayo, widow of Actor Frank Mayo, died at her home, Crockett Lodge, near here, this evening. She had been suffering from a disease of the stomach for more than a year and this was the direct cause of her death.

Wages Up Fifteen Per Cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The wages of the weavers of Long Brothers, manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, Third and Ontario Streets, have been advanced about 15 per cent.

The Kaiser Writing a Drama.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The Zukunft, a Radical organ, says that Emperor William is writing a drama in collaboration with a young poet, whose name is not given.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S QUEST.

He Undertook to Circulate a Subscription Paper to Oblige Horace Porter.

The people of this city have had two striking examples of Gen. Horace Porter's unsurpassed powers of organization. The first happened a few years ago, when he took up the almost dormant Grant Monument Fund and increased it within four months from less than $150,000 to the required $500,000. He got all of the money by popular subscription, simply by organizing collecting committees in every branch of industry from the banker to the bricklayer. He tapped the pockets of the rich men most effectively and shrewdly. His method of dealing with the millionaires was to call upon each one separately, and, after obtaining their individual subscriptions, he would hand them a small blank and say: "Now, Mr. ——, I want you to get me four subscriptions of $250 each from your personal friends."

C. P. Huntington cheerfully accepted one of the little subscription blanks and pledged himself to raise $1,000 in addition to his own liberal donation. He knew "four good fellows," he said, who would be glad to give $250 apiece to help along such a good cause. The busy railroad President started out one morning to find his "four good fellows." He called at their offices and ascertained that each one was out. Returning to his own office, he sent polite notes to the four, asking them to join him at luncheon on the top floor of the Mills Building. He was at the appointed place punctually on time, but not one of his "good fellows" joined him. It subsequently became known that they did not get their invitations until long after the noon hour.

While Mr. Huntington was eating his luncheon in solitude, Gen. Porter approached his table and asked, "Have you got your four subscriptions, Mr. Huntington?"

The ordinarily unperturbable Huntington barely succeeded in checking an angry exclamation. He met Gen. Porter's inquiring gaze calmly, and, after carefully brushing the crumbs from his beard, he replied, "Yes, certainly. Send your secretary to my office in half an hour and I will give him a check for a thousand."

A few minutes afterward, as he sat at his own desk and filled out the check, the vexed millionaire was heard to mutter: "This canvassing for subscriptions is too much for me. I am through with it."

But Horace Porter got the $1,000, while the "four good fellows" got away.

SAYS HE COMES TO HEAL.

Schroder, Who Claims Divine Power, Is at Jersey City.

August Schroder, the "divine healer," who recently came out of the West, is in Jersey City. He came from Philadelphia yesterday with his secretary, George R. Berryman. They are at Ewing's Hotel, near the Pennsylvania ferry. Schroder has been in Philadelphia four weeks, and claims to have healed 30,000 persons there.

The healer dresses and wears his hair and beard in a style evidently intended to make him resemble pictures of the Saviour. He wears a long, black robe, with large sleeves. Across his breast he pins a wide black satin ribbon, on which is painted "August Schroder, Divine Healer." Schroder says he will remain in Jersey City until he has healed all who come to him there, and will then come to this city.

"I effect my wonderful cures," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "by simply laying on my hands for a few seconds. In blessing a handkerchief, I hold it between my hands for an instant. I have cured the blind who were born blind; the deaf who have never heard before, and the lame who have not walked for years." When asked why he had never been East before, he said he had never "been called here."

"A feeling prompts me to fast forty days every year," he said. "I never get hungry. My daily diet is bread and milk and water. Now, if I was human, I would be getting hungry every day, and it would interfere with my blessing the sick and sore."

Successful Vaccination.

From The Philadelphia Record.

All school children who have difficulty in getting their vaccinations to "take" are sent as a last resort to the Board of Health. Not one of the operations done under the supervision of Drs. Barnes and Green has failed to take effect, and in some cases five or six previous attempts by practicing physicians have proved failures. The success of the Board of Health's vaccinations is attributed to the fact that the virus is perfectly fresh, and is kept on ice all the time. Just what effect ice has on smallpox germs is not clear, but they seem to thrive under it, and are in good form to make life a burden to the patients for a day or two, when they are injected into the blood. Dr. Ford, President of the board, says there is not more than one in 10,000 persons who is not actually susceptible to vaccine virus, and up to the present no such cases have presented themselves.

Lifted a Bridge Easily.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Assistant City Engineer Roemheld lifted the Clark Street Bridge Sunday and put new wheels under it. He did it about as easily as an ordinary man would lift a bedpost and put new castors in it. He began early in the morning and finished the work at sunset. He changed eighty wheels, the old ones having been worn to too small a diameter. He did the work with a new device of his own—a system of interlocking wedges. He ran six of the wheels upon the wedges placed at six different points. The bridge was turned slowly and went up about six inches. The other castors were taken out. Mr. Roemheld said he could have raised the bridge twenty feet as well as the few inches necessary.

Pequod Club's Independent Parade.

The Pequod Club of the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, last night held an independent celebration of the opening of Glenmore Avenue. The club did not participate with the Good Roads Association, Oct. 17, in its parade, because the club claims the credit for having the avenue opened.

The parade started from Glenmore and Stone Avenues about 8:30 o'clock, and the route was up Pennsylvania Avenue to Liberty Avenue, where a grand stand had been erected. There the paraders were reviewed by the Concordia Singing Society. Fireworks were used freely, and much enthusiasm was shown.

Two Acrobats Injured.

Edward Colby and Frank Dewitt, acrobats performing in a theatre at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue, were injured last night by the breaking of a trapeze rope. Colby was on the trapeze balancing a ladder which held Dewitt. The ladder and Dewitt fell on top of Colby, breaking the bones of his feet and injuring him internally. Dewitt was badly bruised.

W. H. Harrison Campaign Buttons.

From The Boston Herald.

Many Republicans in Meriden, Conn., are wearing campaign buttons found by John W. Coe in the old Merriam homestead some time ago. These buttons were worn in the Log Cabin campaign, and are made of gold. Mr. Coe presented one of the buttons to ex-President Benjamin Harrison.

BRYAN MASS MEETING

A BOISTEROUS CROWD FILLED COOPER UNION HALL.

Audience Exhibited a Strong Desire to Supplant the Orators in Speech-making—Hissed the Names of Some of New-York's Most Respected Citizens—When Hanna Was Mentioned Some One Suggested that He Be Hanged.

The crowd which packed Cooper Union last night was a typical Bryan gathering. It was extremely boisterous and exhibited a strong desire to do the talking instead of the orators. The names of the leading Democrats of the country were hissed, and those of the most respected citizens, such as ex-Mayor Abraham S. Hewitt, William Steinway, and William C. Whitney, were loudly hooted. Some of the expressions employed in the speech of T. B. Maguire, the professional agitator, are not fit to print.

The resolutions adopted were of an inflammatory character. They began by declaring that "outrageous methods of intimidation and coercion are being resorted to in order to stifle the voice and subdue the conscience of the masses." It was also stated that "the election, if carried, will be by a lavish expenditure of money, by the influence of a corrupt press, and by an army of hireling orators."

The meeting was arranged by W. R. Hearst and called "under the auspices of labor." It was brought to order by H. O. Cole, who introduced John Swinton as the presiding officer. In assuming the chair Mr. Swinton made an epigrammatic speech, each sentence ending with the word "Bryan." The audience showed a disposition to run the meeting when Swinton spoke of the Chairman of the Republican National Committee as "the unspeakable Hanna." The phrase evoked many hisses and groans. When the Chairman spoke of the "shotgun and fish-hook monstrosity of the White House," there was a similar scene.

The appearance of Henry George was the signal for a great demonstration. Mr. George said that the time for argument was about ended. "I firmly believe," he said, "that on Tuesday the people will rise in their might and elect Bryan. It is also my opinion that Bryan will secure the Electoral vote of New-York State. While I believe in Bryan, I am neither a gold nor a silver man. I am what is commonly called a 'greenbacker.' I take little stock in free silver. The issues of the campaign are much greater than the currency question. The greatest issue is the question of a Government by injunction. When Cleveland sent the Federal troops to Chicago I ceased to be his supporter. All over this country there is a spirit of revolt against that act. [Cries of "That's right; hit him again."] Now that the Whitneys [great hissing] have been brushed aside, I can call myself a true Democrat."

Harry Lloyd, a labor leader from Massachusetts, threw the audience into a high state of enthusiasm by saying that he had just come from Ohio, and that McKinley would be "slaughtered" in his own State. He then violently abused Powderly and Arthur, and eulogized George Fred Williams. He wound up by asserting that Bryan was another Jefferson and the Chicago platform another Declaration of Independence.

Charles F. Adams, who was introduced as "a great lawyer," made a severe attack upon the integrity of the Supreme Court, basing it upon the income tax decision.

George E. McNiel of Boston said that the great issue was whether the people would be again permitted to vote for Congressmen in case of the election of McKinley. A man of respectable appearance in the centre of the hall asked the speaker a question.

"Throw him out!" was yelled in fierce tones all over the place. Many men arose as if to carry out the suggestion, but the speaker earnestly appealed for order, and it was finally restored.

T. B. McGuire said that the issue was whether this was to be a republic or an empire. He then proceeded to make an attack upon employers of labor.

An attempt to still further arouse the audience was so clumsily made that John Swinton would not regard it. A man stepped upon the platform and said that he had been delegated by a number of workingmen to ask what the Chairman had to say about the "threat of Hanna that if Bryan was elected he could not be inaugurated."

"Bosh," said Mr. Swinton, "if Hanna comes here I will set a small boy upon him."

Franklin Quinby referred to the subject. "We will hang Hanna," said a man in the audience. "To a sour apple tree," came from a voice in another part of the hall. There were cries of "Yes, yes," in reply.

The other speakers were J. R. Buchanan, John J. Junio, T. B. Wakeman, and Jacob E. Bausch.

McGUIRE'S PREDICTION.

Says If Bryan Is Elected Altgeld Will Be Attorney General.

Knots of persons who couldn't get into Cooper Union Hall listened to the speeches made at stands erected outside.

Many startling signs were displayed. Some of them read as follows: "People against Trusts, Wall and Lombard Street Gamblers," "Good times one year means panic the next under the gold standard," "Toilers against tyrants."

Speeches were made by James Quinn, John Mahr, and Thomas B. McGuire. McGuire said:

"When Bryan is elected he will appoint an Attorney General who will smash all the trusts."

"Altgeld," cried a man in the crowd.

"Yes," he will appoint Altgeld Attorney General," replied McGuire, "and a good man he is, too."

"You better life he is," was the comment of several men in the crowd.

Henry George made a brief address.

A Conscientious Quaker's Gift.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The dedication of the new Methodist church at Bristol last Sunday recalls an interesting story dating back to the last century. The deed of the ground where the old edifice formerly stood is dated April 7, 1794, the ground having been presented to the Bristol Methodists by Mary Connor, in honor of which a memorial window to her has been placed in the new church. It is recorded that Mary approached a prominent member of the Society of Friends, telling him that the Methodist congregation of which she was a member was badly in need of a suitable place in which to worship, and requesting a donation. "Mary," replied the old Quaker, "thee knows it is against the principles of our society to contribute to the support of hireling ministers." But Mary informed him that the Methodist ministers were not of that class; that they traveled from place to place preaching to the people and receiving only what was necessary for their support. At the conclusion of the interview, and as she was about leaving, the old man handed her some money, saying: "Mary, I give thee this to buy thyself a shawl to keep thee warm during the cold weather." And with that money Mary Connor purchased the ground on which was afterward erected the first Methodist church in Bristol.

In the Everlasting Rocks.

From The Boston Herald.

Near the top of Bald Mountain, in Bennington, one of the highest points of land in southern Vermont, on the smooth, hard face of a bold cliff of hard, gray rock, in one of the most desolate parts of the mountain, some person has carved the names of McKinley and Hobart. The inscription on the rock is in large letters, and reads as follows: "McKinley and Hobart, 1896. Free Silver, No; Gold, Yes." The inscription is more than 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and will rarely be seen, except by a woodchopper, a stray hunter, or berrypicker. It is supposed that some member of a camping party cut it during the Summer.

The papers are full of deaths from

Heart Failure

Of course the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

Warner's Safe Cure

A Medicine with 20 Years of Success behind it

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

MONEY RATES DROPPED.

National and State Banks Came to the Rescue.

The manipulators of call loan rates were routed yesterday. Their foe was the organization of National and State banks, members of the Clearing House Association, with $8,000,000 to lend at once. Call loans opened at 50 per cent. and closed at 6 per cent. with a strong stock market. Preventive measures were necessary to check further manipulation of the artificial crisis of the day before, which resulted in the lending of money at one point at 100 per cent. and at another at 6 per cent.

At the Union League Club Thursday night President Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank, President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank, and President William A. Nash of the Corn Exchange State Bank, chatted about the money rate of the day, and decided to take action the next morning. At the Gallatin Bank arrangements were made in an hour yesterday to lower the rate. A number of banks, according to capital, subscribed either $500,000 or $250,000. In this way, Mr. Tappen said, about $8,000,000 was promptly available to bear the call loan market. Howard P. Frothingham was selected as the agent of the syndicate on the floor of the Stock Exchange. He went there prepared to lend all of its money, should application be made for it. There had been but little money lent at 50 per cent. when he arrived.

What amount of the funds at the disposal of the syndicate was lent was not made public. It was less than $1,500,000, and the uniform rate obtained was 6 per cent. and one-quarter of 1 per cent. commission, equal to 36 per cent. from yesterday to Monday. Of course, this established a rate over which no money was lent, and just before closing hours loans were made at 6 per cent.

"The syndicate," said Mr. Tappen, "is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Gallatin, New-York, Hanover, Commerce, City, Merchants', Republic, Chase, and American Exchange National Banks and the American Exchange and Manhattan Company State banks. We have $8,000,000 for present purposes, and can have all the money we want. We are going to continue in evidence over Monday. If we want as much more as we have now we can get it in ten minutes. We propose to control the money situation by knocking down the rate and keeping it down and to tide over Monday. Personally, I do not think we shall use 20 per cent. of the $8,000,000. So far as present results go we have the manipulating element under full control."

Mr. Simmons fully concurred in what Mr. Tappen said.

In addition to the banks named by Mr. Tappen as forming the syndicate, it was understood that the Chemical, Importers and Traders', and Park Banks were identified with the measure of relief. The effect of the syndicate's action in Wall Street was magical. As soon as it became known that the call loan flurry was at an end there were full evidences of satisfaction and confidence in a much firmer market. The stock market boomed and there was an end of rumor mongering.

The universal opinion in the Street was that the market on Monday would be even stronger than at the close of business yesterday

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month.....$1.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Year.....$10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore—2:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSÉE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Evangeline—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Excelsior, Jr.—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Lion's Heart—8:15. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30. Matinée—2:30.
IRVING PLACE—Die Erste—8:00. Matinée—Maria Stuart—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MURRAY HILL—Bohemian Girl—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
PALMER'S—Squire Kate—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1896.

WOULD BE BAD FOR THE SOUTH.

There has been evidence for some time of a growing disposition among sound-money Democrats in the South to join with the Republicans in support of McKinley and Hobart Electors. Considering the political conditions in those States, we think that it is the wisest thing for them to do, and they ought also to use every effort to secure an honest election and an honest return of the results in every State.

The main issue of this campaign touches the integrity of the National authority, the honor and credit of the Government, the maintenance of law and order, and the soundness of the monetary system upon which the industrial and commercial welfare of the country depends. The continued progress and development of the South depend quite as much upon the right settlement of this issue as does the renewed prosperity of the North, and for the old Confederate States to be massed together in a solid support of BRYAN and the policy of disaster and dishonor which he stands for would make a very bad impression, even though BRYAN should be overwhelmingly defeated. It will be taken as evidence of a certain lack of patriotism and of loyalty to our institutions, and will be damaging to that confidence which has been slowly growing between the people of the North and South.

If the solid array of the ex-Confederate States against the integrity of the National authority and the National honor should clearly appear to be the result of election frauds, the effect would be to alienate the sympathy of those in the North who have helped to defend those States in the right to regulate the suffrage and its exercise for themselves without Federal interference. The difficulties of the Southern States in dealing with elections which affect their own local affairs are well understood, and there has been a general disposition to leave them to work out their own problems without hindrance.

It is unfortunate that in dealing with those problems they have been impelled to resort to means in conducting elections which have demoralized the sentiment of the people and led them to regard with complacency various devices for suppressing votes and falsifying results. Whatever excuse may be found when only their own interests are involved, violent and fraudulent practices will find little toleration in the country at large even among the warmest friends of the Southern people, when the vital interests of the Nation are at stake.

We understand the motives which tend so strongly to hold Democrats together in the Southern States, in spite of differences of opinion upon questions of National policy, but in a contest like the present it would be far wiser, with regard to their own State interests, for those who appreciate the dangers of an unsound currency and who reprobate the declarations of the Chicago platform and the utterances of the Chicago candidates, to break away from their party bonds and vote according to their convictions. It is especially important for them to do their utmost to save their States from the odium of having their vote upon the issues of this contest determined by fraud.

We have believed that the day of "force bills" had gone by and that the South had no reason to apprehend any new effort to regulate elections by National authority, but with Congress in control of a strong Republican majority there might be a renewed effort in that direction if there should be a feeling of exasperation at the practice of flagrant frauds in support of such a cause as BRYAN represents, and in that case the sympathy and support of the best part of the Democratic Party in the North would be alienated. The best assurance the South can have against force bills in the future is to be attained by a break in its solidity when the issue is one of National honor and safety, and by a scrupulous regard for fairness and honesty in the conduct of the election by which that issue is to be decided.

ADMISSIONS AND EVASIONS OF AN EXPERT DEMAGOGUE.

Within the last few days Mr. BRYAN has said to his audiences (at Bloomington, Ill., and elsewhere) and over his signature (in a dispatch to The New-York Journal) that his party's purpose is to reduce the purchasing power of the dollar.

He has also said—and we earnestly direct attention to this utterance—that the value of the dollar under free coinage would continue to decline. We quote from his speech at Lincoln, Ill., on the 27th inst.:

"When you tell me that men will hoard money under free coinage, I tell you that I know they will not hoard money when money is failing in value.

"They do not hoard wheat when wheat is going down.

"People understand that this [free coinage and an increase of the number of dollars] means that the purchasing power of the dollar will fall, and when that [the decline] commences the man who owns the dollar will be trying to get rid of the dollar."

In hundreds of his speeches Mr. BRYAN has asserted that the proposed dollar would be a "stable" one and has urged that it should be adopted because of its "stability." But now he says that the value of it would decline progressively from day to day and week to week. It will be noticed that this assertion is not in harmony with his promises as to the increase in the market value of silver bullion, but to point out all of this demagogue's contradictions would be an almost endless task. The admission that the dollar's value would progressively decline after the original reduction answers hundreds of pages of his own arguments, and is a confession that wage earners and the people generally would suffer here under free coinage as have suffered a great majority of the inhabitants of certain other countries in which the currency is on a silver or paper basis.

Mr. BRYAN has recently answered, or pretended to answer, the old questions about savings bank deposits and life insurance policies. Here is a question which he read at Bloomington, Ill., on the 27th inst.: "Will not the free coinage of silver reduce by one-half the value of the workingman's deposits in savings banks and his interest in life insurance companies and benefit societies?" To this he answered neither "yes" nor "no." But he had already admitted that the value of every dollar would be cut down. Here is his reply:

"Let me speak of the life insurance companies and benefit societies first. If you will take the statistics you will find that the premiums paid into life insurance companies far exceed the losses paid out by the companies. Therefore, if a dollar rises in value, the company, getting more dollars than it pays out, profits more than the policy holders. You must take the total amount paid and the total amount received, and you will find that the Presidents and the officers of the insurance companies, with their large salaries and their large profits, are making more out of the gold standard than the people who insure in the companies can possibly make. [Applause.]

"It has always seemed to me a very humorous thing, if it were not so serious, that our opponents should always be talking about the benefits that come to you when somebody dies. Why don't they give one single moment's thought to the benefits that come to people while people live? [Applause.] You tell me that you want a financial system that will make your insurance policy larger to you if your husband dies. I want a financial system that will enable your husbands to leave to you more than an insurance policy. [Applause.] You tell me that you want a financial system that will make your policy as large as possible when your husband dies. I tell you I want a policy of finance that will enable you to enjoy the life of your husband—not make your enjoyment dependent upon his death. [Applause.]

"Now, as to the savings bank deposits. The men who deposit money in savings banks usually deposit until they can find a place to invest it. As a rule, the people who have money deposited in savings banks have more property outside of the banks than they have money in the banks, and the only way a dollar can fall in value is when property is rising in value, and if a man's property rises more than his deposits fall he is a gainer instead of a loser. This is one way to look at it.

"Another is this: A savings bank can only pay its depositors when its assets are collectible. Under the gold standard, if you compel the savings banks to foreclose mortgages and take the farms and attempt to turn these assets into money, you will find that, as the gold standard progresses, the savings banks will become less and less secure, and instead of getting back your deposits in larger dollars you will not be able to collect your deposits at all, because the banks will not be able to collect on their assets."

This is a fair example of the manner in which BRYAN deals with inquiries touching the most practical aspects of his policy. With respect to insurance companies he exhibits either shameful ignorance or a desire to deceive. Nearly all of the great life companies are mutual organizations. In each case the policy holders are the company; they share the profits or the losses of the business. Declining to say plainly whether the purchasing power of the policies would be reduced, he seeks to divert attention from his evasion by professing to see something "humorous" and comic in the desire of insured persons to provide, after they shall have been taken away, for their bereaved families. Between the lines, however, can be read the admission that the value of the policies would be cut down.

His answer concerning savings banks is, first, that the depositor would gain in the increased value of his other property as he would lose in the scaling of his deposited savings, and, second, that if the gold standard shall be maintained the depositor will lose all instead of half. How much "outside property" has the average savings bank depositor? The enormous increase of deposits under the gold standard in recent years, during which the banks have become more and more "secure," disposes of the second part of his answer. But notice the virtual admission that the value of the deposited dollar would be reduced.

This man is a demagogue of no ordinary skill. We should say that he had spent years in perfecting his ability to dodge straightforward questions and to break the force of them by appealing to the prejudice or ignorance of such men as he draws around him. He never answers squarely, he never explains clearly and honestly, but always strives to protect himself and meet honest objections by cunning misrepresentation, evasion, and reliance upon the weakness of a majority of those to whom he speaks.

MR. BLACK AND WORTH.

JACOB WORTH has been appointed County Clerk of Kings County to serve until Jan. 1 and until his successor is appointed. He was appointed by Gov. MORTON on the recommendation of Mr. BLACK, the candidate of the Republican Party for Governor, and to all intents the Governor-elect. When WORTH'S present term expires the appointment of his successor will be in the hands of Mr. BLACK, and WORTH undoubtedly expects to be reappointed. It is a reasonable expectation, unless he does something manifestly improper during the next two months, which is not likely. It will probably not be harder to get Mr. BLACK to reappoint him than it has been to get him to recommend this appointment. That is a bad sign for those who have thought that Mr. BLACK would make a good Governor.

It was not a delicate thing for Mr. BLACK to make a recommendation as to the exercise of the appointing power which is so soon to pass to himself. It was compromising and undignified. It clearly impaired the independence he ought to assert, and it would have done so if the appointment had been as fit as it is conspicuously unfit. But if it would have been improper for him to influence a good appointment it is something much worse for him to influence one that is about as bad as it can be. WORTH has no qualification for any public office that should be considered for a moment by an appointing officer. He has one disqualification that should absolutely have barred the way. His standard of citizenship, as shown throughout his whole life, is low to the very verge of criminality. He is all of the worst that is implied in a professional politician. For the last thirty-odd years he has pursued politics as a trade, regarding public office simply as the spoils of the lowest sort of political activity. Nominally a Republican, it is doubtful if he could to-day give an intelligible statement of the principles of his party on any question of importance, or of the grounds on which those principles are supported. Even his party loyalty is of a vague and convenient kind, and he has been for years an intimate and serviceable associate with the managers of the Democratic Party. All the changes for the better in his party have been opposed by him, and if he had had his way, its rule, when it was successful, would have been as bad as that of McLAUGHLIN at the worst.

To WORTH is given the fat office of County Clerk, not only despite his low standard of citizenship, but because of it. It is a reward of vice, and not only a reward for vice in the past, but payment in advance for future abuses. It is a striking and disquieting instance of Plattism, from which all decent citizens had hoped that Mr. BLACK would deliver us. WORTH is PLATT'S man, and what is more, he is tied up to the debasing and corrupting kind of politics of which PLATT, on the Republican side, is the leading exemplar. It is impossible to believe that Mr. BLACK does not know this, for if he has not sinned against light, he has been guilty of incredible folly and levity. He is a young man with much to his credit. Fortune has opened the executive office of this great State for him so that he might if he would enter it without pledges, free to do his full duty fearlessly and impartially, and should he do that, far higher honors would be plainly within his reach. Does he intend to leave the office with the record of a pliant, self-seeking, narrow politician, serving PLATT rather than the State? He could not have given stronger evidence of such an intention than his recommendation of WORTH.

THE FLAGS IN BROADWAY.

The aspect of the business quarter of New-York yesterday was quite without precedent. It is safe to say that nobody has ever before seen so many American flags at once as might have been seen in Lower Broadway. From Madison Square to the Battery, Broadway has been signalized for some weeks by the display of great ensigns hung across the street. But within the past day or two the whole business quarter of the city has been beflagged. Yesterday there was scarcely a business building in lower New-York from which a flag was not hung out, and in many a flag was hung from every window. The flutter of bunting was not only conspicuous through Broadway, but every cross street showed a vista of flags on either side, and from river to river. Four days before a National election the city wore the aspect of a great festival.

We have had within the last few years many memorable celebrations, but none more memorable than this. That which comes nearest to it was the centennial celebration of 1889, when the whole city was "en fête" for several days together. The Columbian celebration in the Autumn of 1892 was equally memorable as a spectacle, but in a very different way. Almost every front was decorated, and some were very elaborately and artistically decorated. The decoration was a combination of the Spanish and Italian and American colors, as was proper. One who looked at the lower city yesterday, however, and recalled the previous celebrations, had to go back to 1889 for the nearest parallel. Then, as now, the American flag was very much in evidence, though not so much as now, and it was combined with portraits of WASHINGTON and other emblems that indicated more or less specifically the occasion of its display, and there was generally evident the attempt at artistic and effective decoration. Now, with few exceptions, there is nothing of the kind. The flag is used not as a decoration, but as an emblem, and it is completely and satisfactorily emblematic. Earlier in the campaign, before the issues were clarified as they are clarified now, it was proper and even necessary to elucidate the purpose of hanging out an American flag, by affixing to it legends, the names of the candidates, or proclamations for sound money. But this is now recognized to be entirely superfluous. To hang out the National flag, without explanation, is, politically, to "show your colors."

Of course there can be but one issue to a political campaign of which this is true. Accordingly the display of bunting in the business quarter, which will today be extended all over the city, is not merely a proclamation of the politics of him who displays it, but it is the celebration in advance of a victory. Confidence in that victory is simply trust in the American people and belief in their capacity for self-government. There has been no official request for a display of flags until to-day—when a procession is to march through the beflagged route which will be as unprecedented as the display in advance of it. But people would not wait to show their colors until they were asked to show them. They took occasion of the last business day of the week before the election, at once to proclaim their fealty to the Republic and their defiance of its enemies, and to celebrate in advance the victory it will win next Tuesday.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

In the preliminary battle of the people against the plutocracy, the people have already won. In spite of an expenditure of money so large that the civilized world stands appalled at its magnitude, to-day a large majority of the people of the United States are in open revolt against the merciless gold standard. * * * Many of the millions collected by the syndicates have been reserved for election day. Beaten at every point, the last resort of money is to buy the ballot of the voter by purchasing his absence from the polls or to coerce his vote by intimidation.—[Popocratic address to voters, Oct. 29.]

Nonsense. No proof has been produced by anybody that the managers of the campaign on the sound-money side have expended money except for legitimate campaign purposes, or that they have an unusually large fund. It is absurd to say that they have reserved "many millions" or even many thousands to be used in buying voters at the polls. When persons set out to buy votes they commonly complete the negotiations before the voter comes up to the ballot box. It is not surprising to find this stuff signed by JONES and FAULKNER, but we don't understand how CHAUNCEY F. BLACK was induced to add his name.

We have received the following letter from a Philadelphia Republican:

"I understand that the silver miners have raised a fund of $8,000,000 to buy votes with on Nov. 3, in New-York, Indiana, and Illinois. It would be well for the Republicans to block this game."

This also is nonsense. The mine owners have raised a considerable fund, partly by assessing their employés, but it is nothing like $8,000,000. We presume it does not reach one-eighth of that sum.

"Appalling expenditures" for votes by the sound-money managers? Bosh. One does not have to hire men to vote against candidates whose avowed purpose is to cut down by one-half the value of their wages, their savings, their little investments, and the insurance they have bought for the protection of their wives and children.

We earnestly commend the candidacy of Mr. THOMAS S. MOORE for the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District to the support of all voters irrespective of party in that district, comprising the Counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam, and Dutchess. Mr. MOORE was nominated by the regular Democratic Convention of the district, held in Brooklyn on Sept. 29, and by the convention of the National Democrats, on Oct. 2. He is a sound lawyer, well equipped for the bench by long experience at the bar, eminently fair and judicially minded, and of high personal character and standing. The Supreme bench of the Second District would be strengthened by his election.

Mail advices from Japan report a financial panic in that country, with the failure of several banks and commercial houses. This disturbance appears to have been the result of extravagance, expansion, and indiscriminate investments following the conclusion of the recent war with China. We presume that the expansion in commercial ventures was stimulated in some measure by the receipt of the war-indemnity fund, although war itself, with its extraordinary expenditures, and the excitement and speculation accompanying it, tends to encourage an abnormal activity in financial operations and to promote those speculative upward movements which inevitably are interrupted by sharp reactions and panic readjustments. Many a readjustment of this kind, closing a period in which abundant money and excessive confidence born of large profits had caused an unwise and indiscriminate expansion of investments, may be recalled by those who bear in mind the financial history of the world during the last half century, and one of the latest was the widespread reaction following a very free and somewhat indiscriminate investment of English and Continental capital and introduced by the fall of the great house of the BARINGS.

The purchase of the Fire Island property in a hurry at the time of the cholera scare has turned out to be a pretty poor bargain for the State. It is hard to criticise Gov. FLOWER for the responsibility which he took at the time of an emergency calling for prompt action, but the owners of the property made a good thing out of the State, while the people of Fire Island were filled with wrath, and even the passengers who were landed on their shores were not grateful. The place has been of no further public use, but when it was advertised for sale, the State received a bid of only $20,000 for what has cost it about $250,000. The State Land Board was quite right in rejecting this absurdly low offer, which will result in a more effective advertising of the sale.

The provisional estimates of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the municipal expenditures of 1897 show a total of $45,372,186.75, which is over a million less than the final estimates of last year. The reductions appear mainly in the items for interest and redemption of city debt and for State taxes, and these are not subject to modification. There are some reductions in the estimates for department expenses, but more instances of increase, the largest being that of more than $1,000,000 for the Police Department and that of about $640,000 for street and park openings. It used to be charged that the provisional estimates coming before the election were made as low as possible and that they were raised at the end of the year in making up the final budget. We see no motive for that this year, as city expenses and the local tax rate do not figure in the issues of the coming election.

For once the Police Commissioners have been unanimous in making a promotion, but the choice for Deputy Chief lay between Inspector CORTRIGHT and Acting Inspector McCULLAGH, as a result of the examinations and the rating for character and record in the service, and the law gave CORTRIGHT the preference as a veteran of the civil war. This made it an enforced unanimity, if any promotion was to be made, but it seems to have been altogether cordial. It is to be hoped that if it should fall to the lot of the Deputy Chief to make recommendations for the promotion of others, he will make them and not shirk a duty imposed by law as Chief CONLIN has done for a year and a half.

It must have struck the casual observer as strange that, while all the official Bryanites express rosy confidence of a sweeping success, money waiting to be betted at large odds on McKINLEY remains uncovered. Can it be that JONES and FAULKNER and CHAUNCEY BLACK and GARDNER and DANFORTH and all the other stalwart prophets have scruples against betting that not even offers of two and one-half and three to one will overcome? Or can it be that they do not believe what they say? Betting is a reprehensible practice, but it has its value as a test of sincerity. Contrasting the claims of the Popocrats with their backwardness when "money talks," it seems that their degree of certitude is that expressed by the cautious lawyer: "I would make an affidavit to it, but I wouldn't bet on it."

The immunity which the Sultan of Turkey has enjoyed up to this date in the slaughter of Armenians is a curious illustration of a principle of which we in New-York have had so many illustrations on a smaller scale. The principle is that to divide responsibility is to weaken it, almost to the point of nullifying it. The unspeakable Turk himself is of course long past responsibility to anything but physical force. But suppose that Russia, or France, or Germany, or England were alone responsible for the horrors of Armenia. The crimes would cease within a week and be punished within a month. No civilized nation could bear the responsibility for such atrocities. But what no civilized nation could bear alone, half a dozen highly civilized nations manage to divide among them without any appearance of discomfort. There are signs, however, that the tolerance of civilized mankind has been stretched about as far as it will go. It is certain that if any single power, of the signatory powers of Berlin, should announce that it was about to redress the grievances of the Sultan's Christian subjects, and should renounce any particular gain to itself, it would receive a popular sympathy throughout Europe that would go far to paralyze Governmental opposition.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Buffalo Times says the descriptive powers of its neighbor The Commercial, and not those of Buffalo, were "beggared" by a clubhouse costing $57,000. The distinction may be entirely just, and recognition of that fact, which is hereby willingly made, will doubtless be accepted as apology for a hasty inference about Buffalo's literary ability.

—Buffalo's Camera Club has just selected from 400 photographs taken by its members along the Niagara River 100 that are to be entered in the next competition of the International Lantern Slide Exchange. At several successive contests this club's exhibit won the first prize, but that honor went to Toronto last year, and the Buffalo men ever since have been making desperate efforts to secure views so good, from both the artistic and the photographic points of view, that the coveted recognition of superiority may again fall to them.

—The Oswego Palladium is wallowing in the depths of Bryanism these days, but it still makes an occasional effort to prove that it doesn't have a classical name for nothing. One of its most amusing and successful attempts was made this week, when the editor quoted from the "Mostellaria" of PLAUTUS the statement that "Things which you do not hope happen more frequently than things which you do hope." There is a warning in this aphorism which silverites would do well to ponder, lest the events of next week take them unprepared.

—Rochester, a pretty little town up in Monroe County, is troubled because one of the streets which it calls avenues is haunted by a ghost that goes about clad only in mystery and a pair of slippers. Many people, including an Alderman and several police officials, have encountered the apparition, and they all say that while they could stand being frightened half out of their wits, it is unendurable that their sense of propriety should be grievously offended at the same time. This is certainly a new phase of supernaturalism, and it will prove of intense interest to the Psychical Society.

—"THE NEW-YORK TIMES," says The Chicago Journal, "is a paper that estimates population by the method of inner consciousness. It says it cannot be possible that Chicago is larger than New-York, and lets it go at that." Well, why not? It is impossible, and there was no more need for mathematical proof than when, as often happens, men come to the door of this and other newspaper offices with the assertion that they have squared the circle or discovered perpetual motion. Chicago takes herself and her claims too seriously. She will never be happy till she comes to appreciate what an amusing little thing she is.

—As showing the exact similarity of Western and Eastern advocates of BRYAN and silver, it may be worth while to state that in a New-York place of amusement where a picture of McKINLEY is displayed this week, a few enemies of National honor and honesty hiss and groan every night when the orchestra plays "The Star-Spangled Banner." This malignant demonstration is always instantly silenced by a tumult of applause from the vastly more numerous people to whom a patriotic hymn is not obnoxious. The flag-trampling episode at Chicago illustrates the same evil instinct in one political camp, and the quick indignation which that atrocity excited reveals the existence there, as here, of a resolute determination in the other to defend and preserve the integrity of the Union.

PERSONAL.

—WILLIAM G. FRYE, "Democratic" nominee for Presidential Elector in the Tenth Missouri District, has declared against free silver and is causing a lot of worry to the Popocratic managers by publicly admitting that he is going to vote against himself and all the other Electors whose names are classed with his own on the official ballot.

—Baron HENRY FOULLON VON NORBECK, the Austrian scientist and explorer, who with several members of the party he was leading was killed and devoured last Summer by the inhabitants of Guadalcanar, an island in the South Pacific, was about fifty years old, and a man of high attainments. His vessel, the gunboat Albatross, had been specially fitted up with instruments and appliances to enable him to do effective work in zoological and ethnological lines, and the expedition's disastrous end will be regretted by scientists all over the world.

—XENOPHON'S name is one little likely ever to appear in this column unless advantage is taken of the fact that yesterday several papers—courtesy, alas, is not the only motive for vagueness as to their identity—mentioned a non-existent "cyclopaedia" as one of the General's contributions to literature and the delectation of youth. The mistake, of course, will not worry anybody except a few captious Bostonians, still, THE—well, several papers again, like to be accurate, and therefore XENOPHON shall have his "Personal" as well as an "r" in place of the "cl" of which he was the astonished recipient.

—Mrs. MAITLAND, a member of the London School Board, denies every assertion made by a writer in The Nineteenth Century as to the evil effects that ensue when men and women take equal part in the deliberative or executive work of municipal committees. His grave argument that the fascination exercised by the women members transforms their male associates into humble followers incapable of argument or opposition she dismisses as absurd. She says that, so far as her experience goes, women in such positions are always treated with courtesy, and nothing more, the men never hesitating to oppose their suggestion when they see fit, which is by no means infrequently the case.

—PAULINE DE VERE is a lion tameress, and therefore it is not unnatural that, when one of her subjects tried to bite her in two at Fall River, one night this week, her behavior did not illustrate by its repose the manners which stamp the caste of her aristocratic family. Indeed, she screamed and struggled exactly as an entirely plebeian woman would have done under the same provocation. After she had been rescued and sewn up, however, such of her blue blood as remained in her veins told. It told her to re-enter the cage and dispossess the lion of any deluded idea he might have acquired as to his being his own master at last. Miss DE VERE obeyed her blood, the lion obeyed Miss DE VERE, and now nobody doubts her right to any name she cares to assume.

FREE-SILVER TALK.

The One Thing Lacking.

From The Syracuse News.

Chairman Campau claims 283 Electoral votes sure for Bryan, with a fair chance to add the 38 votes of Delaware, Ohio, and Wisconsin. This is good enough. All that is lacking is verification.

Why Wait for England.

From The Oswego Palladium.

Why play second fiddle to England? Republican and Democrat alike favor bimetallism. Can a country doing the business that we do in America not consume the limited silver not used by other countries? Why wait for England?

The West Won't Be Scared.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

Tom Reed need not think he can scare the West with the threat that the East will cease to loan money. The East has found lending money to Western farmers on cut-throat mortgages too profitable to sacrifice it through spite.

England to be Whipped Again.

From The Wheeling (West Va.) Register.

One hundred and twenty years ago we whipped England. We are bigger now. Can't we do it again? A splendid specimen of manhood from the West, named William Jennings Bryan, says we can. What true American will say we can't?

The Platform.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

As a matter of fact, the St. Louis platform seems to have disappeared entirely. Everybody is standing on either the Chicago platform or the Indianapolis platform. It is somewhat curious to see professed Republicans straining at the Chicago gnat and swallowing the Indianapolis camel at a gulp.

England's Tin.

From The Niagara Falls Cataract.

If England had, instead of her tin mines, vast silver mines, who for an instant supposes she would ever have demonetized silver? Why, then, when we mine in the United States nearly one-third of the world's silver, should we seek to kill ourselves?

THE STATE FOREST PRESERVE.

Widespread Opposition to the Proposed Constitutional Amendment

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read with pleasure your recent editorial article in opposition to the proposed Constitutional amendment regarding the Adirondack Forest Reserve. As one who has long been interested in the question of forest preservation, both in this State and in the country at large, I desire to emphasize the importance of voting "no" on the proposed amendment.

It is well known that a formidable obstacle to the execution of a rational policy with reference to the Adirondack Park has been the State Forest Commission, and the recent pronouncement in favor of this amendment by its successor, the State Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission, shows that this body, which ought to be the chief defense of the park, is equally disposed to do the bidding of those whose interest it is to prey upon the Adirondack Reserve. No one who has been in the mountains this year could have failed to notice the extraordinary rate of demolition in the forest lands in the neighborhood of the reserve. Local opinion is still reckless and not to be trusted in judging of the public interest. For the people of the State to adopt this amendment would be to give up a large part of what has been accomplished by law and by the new Constitution to conserve the public interests in that region.

How long will it be before the State authorities and the public awake to the absolute necessity of a more radical policy in preserving the Adirondacks? On paper the present scheme is an admirable one: why should it not be speedily perfected? These repeated attacks upon the integrity of the present inadequate reserve ought to convince far-seeing citizens that no time is to be lost in the acquisition by the State, once for all, of whatever land may be needed for reservation purposes. The present policy of piecemeal acquisition is futile in the face of the greed of those who now own forested lands in the vicinity.

"What boots it at one gate to make defense,
And at another to let in the foe?"

The subject of forest reservation has long ago passed the sentimental stage. The National Government is waking up to its importance. In the West, seventeen millions of acres have lately been set aside as forest reserves. During the past Summer the Forest Commission appointed by the National Academy of Sciences, under the Chairmanship of Prof. Charles S. Sargent, has been investigating the condition of the public forests, and there is reason to hope that as a result of the commission's report long-needed legislation will be asked for and accorded at the coming session of Congress, and thus the country will enter upon a civilized forest policy. It would be most unfortunate if just at this juncture the State of New-York should take any backward step in the considerable progress already made in saving the Adirondacks from the greed of the spoiler.

Let all good citizens pass the word to vote No on the forestry amendment.

R. U. JOHNSON.

327 Lexington Avenue, New-York, Oct. 30, 1896.

HONORED MR. MADDOCK.

Tiffany Employes Celebrate Their Superintendent's Birthday.

Mr. Henry Maddock, for twenty-six years the faithful Superintendent of Tiffany & Co.'s delivery department, reached three-score years and ten yesterday, and the many employes in his department took the opportunity to express their high esteem for him by the presentation of a beautiful Delft vase from Tiffany & Co.'s stock, filled to overflowing with the choicest American Beauty roses. The gift was accompanied by the following communication, signed by the fifty-two men in Mr. Maddock's department:

"Dear Mr. Maddock:

"On this, your seventieth birthday, please accept this gift of flowers as a token of the high esteem in which you are held by those who have been most intimately associated with you during all these happy years. That you may never grow old, and that happiness and prosperity may ever be yours, is the sincere wish of yours, very sincerely."

Mr. Maddock carries his seventy years lightly, and, while he has grown gray in the service, few would take him to be over sixty. Mr. Maddock enjoys the good will and esteem of every one in the big Union Square establishment, and congratulations were the order of the day in his department.

A Note of Caution.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Although everything seems to point toward the election of Mr. McKinley, it seems to me that confidence may be carried too far at this last moment of the campaign. I have followed your editorial page with admiration, finding it the sanest and best-considered of any that I have had the opportunity of reading, and I should like, through its medium, to remind your readers of the Polk campaign of 1844. Very few of those who voted against Polk are still with us, but such as are remember the confidence felt by their party, and the shock of the result. A favorite cry of the small boy was "Pig in a Poke, Pig in a Poke, Who is this Polk?" After the eventful Tuesday the answer became "President of the United States." So that, although confidence is an excellent and inspiring sentiment in such a crisis, every voter should cast his vote with the possibility of defeat in mind.

AN OLD READER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1896.

The Country'll Come Out Safely.

From The Washington Star.

Dah's one t'ing 'bout dis country, an' I tells yer dis foh sho';
She's boun' ter come out safely, ez she's allus done befo'.
We's gwinter feel de same ol' sense o' proudness when we sees
De Stahs an' Stripes a-shinin' an' a-billowin' in de breeze.
Yoh kin allus fin' some floaters on de tide ob eloquence,
But it's hahd ter make it big enough ter drown dah common sense.
Yoh kin 'pend upon er nation foh ter stan' mos' any test
When de people keeps a-hopin' an' a-tryin' foh de best.

An' f'um de no'thern waters, whah de chilly breezes blow,
Ter de Summer-time dat lingers 'roun' de Gulf o' Mexico
Yoh'll fin' de one opinion dat'll never go astray:
Dis country is earth's greatest an' we'll keep it dat-a-way.
Yoh kain't mislead wif coaxin', an' dey wakes up f'um de dreams
Dat dey sometimes lapses inter fro' some hypnotizin' schemes.
We's boun' ter be one fam'ly f'um de East cl'ar fro' de West
While de people keeps a-hopin' an' a-tryin' foh de best.

Best College Result.

From The Boston Herald.

President Cleveland is not a college graduate. And yet he tallies very closely to his description of the kind of man the colleges ought to turn out.

MANY CUBANS DEPORTED

MEMBERS OF A SECRET SOCIETY SENT INTO PERMANENT EXILE.

A Naturalized American Citizen Secures a Modification of His Sentence Through the Intervention of Consul General Lee—Cespedes Will Be Sent to the United States by the First Steamer to Leave Havana—The Dauntless Fined.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—One hundred and eighty men, including Señor Escobar, editor of the suspended newspaper, La Discusion; Dr. Montalvo, and Juan Onaghten, a well-known planter, were to-day deported to the Island of Fernando Po, off the west coast of Africa, where Spain maintains a penal colony.

Most of the deported men are negroes, who belonged to a secret society of rowdies known as Nanigos. This society had been in existence for a number of years, and its objects appeared to be robbery and blackmail.

Señores Escobar, Montalvo, and Onaghten were deported because of political offenses.

Esteban Cespedes, a naturalized American, was among the prisoners who were to be deported, but owing to the intervention of the American Consul General, the authorities decided that instead of sending him to penal servitude, he should be expelled from the island on the first steamer leaving Havana for the United States.

Lady Pauncefote Coming.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Among the saloon passengers booked to sail from Southampton for New-York on board the American Line steamer St. Paul to-morrow are Lady Pauncefote and daughters, Mrs. Henry E. Abbey, Miss Olga Brandon, John C. New and wife, Miss Frances E. Willard, and E. S. Willard.

Ivory Remanded Again.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Edward J. Ivory, alias Bell, the alleged Irish-American dynamiter who was arrested in Glasgow Sept. 12, was again arraigned in the Bow Street Court to-day and remanded for another week.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—The Italian bark Lorenzino, Capt. Gambino, from Chatham, N. B., Sept. 21, for the Mersey, was abandoned Oct. 21 in latitude 45 degrees north, longitude 40 degrees west.

—It is reported that Turks killed nineteen Italians who were working on a railway in Syria and stole everything belonging to the victims that they could lay their hands upon. The story lacks confirmation.

—A petition for divorce brought by the Countess Cowley against her husband, Henry Arthur Mornington Wellesley, third Earl Cowley, was called for hearing in the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice, at London, yesterday, the Countess alleging marital misconduct and extreme cruelty on the part of the Earl. The trial of the case was deferred until January.

ATTACKED BY HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Maggie Fitzgibbons Hangs from a Window to Escape His Fury.

Mrs. Maggie Fitzgibbons of 274 First Avenue was brutally beaten by her husband, William Fitzgibbons, yesterday afternoon. The woman lives with him on the second floor of the house. Policeman Rink was passing at the time, and hearing screams looked up and saw her hanging from the window sill of her room. He shouted to her to hold fast, and rushing up stairs, pulled her into the house.

Mrs. Fitzgibbons said her husband, who was out all night, returned at noon very drunk, knocked her down, kicked her in the face and on the head, and, when she jumped out of the window, would have pushed her to the ground had he not been too drunk to do so. Fitzgibbons was arrested and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where Magistrate Brann held him in $1,000 bail.

BOY PUGILISTS RELEASED.

The Fight Ended Fatally, but Justice Smyth Was Merciful.

A number of young men had a prize fight Jan. 3 of this year at 414 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. The principals were John Shagner, sixteen years old, and Henry Rodriguez, twenty years old, and the stake for which they fought amounted to $3 Rodriguez died the same night from injuries received in the fight.

Shagner was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy by the jury. Six other young men who arranged the fight and acted as officials pleaded guilty and were sent to the Tombs to await sentence. Justice Smyth of the criminal branch of the Supreme Court had them brought before him yesterday, and after lecturing them suspended sentence and gave them their liberty.

WANTS HIS WEDDING GIFT.

H. G. Hilton Unable to Get It from a Former Porter.

Henry G. Hilton argued, through his attorney, yesterday afternoon, in Jefferson Market Police Court, for a warrant of arrest for William Brown, the former head porter of Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s store, on the charge of grand larceny.

He said that Brown was keeping from him a solid silver dinner service, which was a wedding present, but which his wife, with whom he does not live, claims.

Brown said he was keeping the service by order of Mrs. Hilton, who put it in his care. Subsequently he said that one of the servants gave it to him, and that it had been stored in Brooklyn on the order of Mrs. Annie Lanoki.

Magistrate Wentworth refused to issue a summons. The service is now stored at 126 Broadway.

Esselstyn—Blakeman.

Miss Sarah Fletcher Blakeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell Robertson Blakeman, was married to Everett James Esselstyn, in the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, on Thursday last by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D. Two young sisters of the bride acted as flower girls, and Miss Laura O. Esselstyn, Miss Yula Bulkley, Miss Catharine Park, and Miss Susie Van Valkenburgh were the bridesmaids. Elton A. Esselstyn of Detroit, a cousin of the groom, was best man, and Henry Bell Gayley, Samuel Thompson Carter, Jr., Willard Crawford Reid, John Vosburgh Irwin, Lewis Taylor Knox, and Dr. Arthur Lyman Fisk were the ushers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From midnight Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.

—8:55 A. M.—427 East Twenty-fourth Street; no damage.

—9 A. M.—20 Clinton Place; Max Reiss; damage, $600.

—9:50 A. M.—314 East Eighty-first Street; Greenwood Cemetery Company; no damage.

—5:15 P. M.—1,405 Third Avenue; P. Fowler; damage, $200.

—5:15 P. M.—687 Columbus Avenue; Ellen Matthews; damage, $400.

—6:45 P. M.—16 Christopher Street; A. Hudsons; damage, $5.

—7:20 P. M.—231 South Street; A. Lane; damage, $5.

—9:05 P. M.—256 South Street; O. Span; damage, $250.

RUSSIA AND DENMARK UNITED.

An Agreement Which Seems Hostile to Germany's Interests.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Copenhagen says that an entante was concluded between Russia and Denmark during the Premiership of M. Estrup, who retired from the Presidency of the Danish Ministry in 1894, which places at the disposal of Russia in the event of her engaging in war with Germany or in a war involving France and Russia against the Dreibund, the whole of the available forces of Denmark, with power on the part of Russia to occupy Copenhagen and other Danish harbors and fortworks.

In return Russia guarantees the integrity of Denmark with the restoration of the Danish Schleswig to the kingdom. On the part of France and Russia the scheme in the event of an attack upon Germany makes Copenhagen the point of concentration for the allied fleets and army corps, the latter of which could be landed in Germany at an unexpected point within a single night.

The Pall Mall Gazette adds: "The Government in Berlin have for a long time scented this danger, hence they expedited the completion of the Baltic-North Sea Canal and made other preparations. The agreement explains why, though the annual budget of Denmark was a little over £3,000,000, millions were spent in fortifying Copenhagen, which is now provided with the best modern armaments and the latest projectiles and fortworks, thus securing to Denmark the key to the Baltic."

The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a news agency dispatch from Copenhagen saying that an official denial has been given to the story published by The Pall Mall Gazette anent an entente between Russia and Denmark.

CARDINAL HOHENLOHE DEAD.

The Brother of Germany's Chancellor dies at Rome—An Honored Career.

ROME, Oct. 30.—Cardinal Prince Gustave von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, brother of Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, the imperial Chancellor of Germany, died here this morning.

Cardinal Prince Gustave Adolf von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst was born in Germany Feb. 26, 1825, and studied in the Universities of Bonn, Breslau, and Munich. In 1846 he went to Rome and entered the ecclesiastical academy. He was consecrated a priest by Pope Pius IX. He enjoyed the confidence of the Pope to an eminent degree, and was appointed by him Secret Chamberlain, Almoner, and Bishop. In 1866 he was made a Cardinal. Upon the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, in 1870, Cardinal von Hohenlohe went to Germany, and remained there for several years.

It was proposed, in 1872, to appoint Cardinal Hohenlohe Ambassador of the German Empire at the Vatican, but Pius IX. refused his assent to this project, and when Prince von Hohenlohe returned to Rome, in 1876, he resumed his functions as Cardinal. In 1879 he was promoted to be Cardinal Bishop of Albeno, but, owing to dissensions in the Papal Court, he resigned his title of Cardinal Bishop and returned to Germany, where he settled quietly on his estates. In 1884 he again returned to Rome and resumed the rank of a Cardinal priest.

THE CASTLE CASE MADE UP.

Mrs. Castle in Bad Health—Death of Her Uncle.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Bernard Abrahams, solicitor for Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle of San Francisco, who are under £40,000 bail pending their trial on a charge of shoplifting, had a conference to-day with J. R. Roosevelt, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, and informed him that the chain of evidence in the case of the Castles had been completed. Sir Edward Clarke and Sir Frank Lockwood, counsel for Mr. and Mrs. Castle, will meet Mr. Abrahams on Monday to perfect the final arrangements for the trial, which will take place at the Clerkenwell Sessions, whose sittings will begin Nov. 2. The physical and mental condition of Mrs. Castle has become much worse since her last hearing in the Great Marlborough Street Police Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Michael Castle, a pioneer merchant and one of the founders of the house of Castle Brothers of this city, died suddenly Wednesday night. The family did not know of his death until they tried to wake him for breakfast yesterday. The deceased was an uncle of Mrs. Castle, who is now waiting trial in London charged with shoplifting.

CABINET CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The Election of Isambert Regarded as a Menace.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Paris correspondent of The Standard, in a dispatch to that paper, represents that the election of M. Isambert, Progressist, as Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the action of the Government in requesting that the interpellation of M. Jaures, Socialist, concerning the labor troubles at Carmaux be deferred until Tuesday are looked upon as indicating that the stability of the Ministry is menaced by the Radicals. M. Jaures's interpellation on Tuesday is expected to be a critical incident as affecting the Cabinet. La Lanterne of Paris publishes a letter from M. Charles Pelletan, Radical Deputy, suggesting the substitution of a Ministry of Republican concentration under M. de Freycinet, for the present Cabinet.

TWO FINES ON THE DAUNTLESS.

The Alleged Filibuster Will Be Libeled by the Government.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 30.—The steamer Dauntless, captured by the cruiser Raleigh off the Florida coast Oct. 21, has been released from quarantine, but is now in the custody of Collector of Customs Baltzell, at Fernandina, and is guarded by the revenue cutter Windom.

The Collector to-day notified W. A. Bisbee, the owner of the Dauntless, that the steamer was fined $500 for going into foreign waters without clearing from a custom house and $200 for lying to off the coast without having lights burning, as required by marine regulations.

The owner will pay the two-hundred-dollar fine, but will not pay the five-hundred-dollar fine, and the boat will be libeled.

MUST GET USED TO FIRING.

Significant Reply of the French to a Protest by the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—The city was thrown into a state of excitement bordering upon panic Wednesday evening by hearing the sound of heavy cannonading, which, it was learned later, was caused by the French guardship Leger engaging in gun practice in the Sea of Marmora.

The Porte that evening addressed a note to the French Embassy, asking that the guardship be taken to some more distant point for the purpose of gun practice, to which the French Ambassador replied, expressing regret that the inhabitants of the city should have been disturbed; but the people, he said, should become accustomed to the sound of firing.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Herald, (Nor.) Hansen, Port Morant Oct. 22, Kingston 23d, Annato Bay, Fort Maria, and Oracebessa 24th, with mdse. to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Tasmania, (of Glasgow,) Grahn, Cape Town 59 days, in ballast to Gust Heye.

SS Goldsboro, from Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MME. MELBA ARRIVES.

Came on the Cunarder Campania with Other Prominent People.

The Cunard Line steamship Campania, from Liverpool and Queenstown, landed her passengers last night. Among them was Mme. Melba. Awaiting friends hurried her into a carriage and took her away, while two maids remained behind to look after her baggage.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn and his daughter, Miss Ida May Schieren, returning from a five months' tour of European countries, were also on the steamship. They were met by members of the family and a few Brooklyn friends. The former Mayor refused to discuss politics beyond saying his opinions were expressed in the "Moore letter," written before he sailed for Europe. Mr. Schieren made a study of German industries when abroad.

Among the other passengers on the Campania were Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus Edson, Miss Nancy McIntosh, H. W. Palmer, James Brown Potter, W. Constable, W. Agnew, Col. W. H. Chesebrough, C. F. Chichester, E. L. Corning, H. F. Dewey, George Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. Reginal Foster, D. G. French, Hugh A. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gurney, F. V. Grand d'Hauteville, the Rev. Thomas Heydn, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hill, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hoyt, George Kent, W. A. Laycock, J. D. Lippincott, Capt. Ole W. Lund, John M. McLeod, C. F. Milward, Dr. A. P. Ordway, G. H. Schuyler, Major H. Scobell, Irving Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Swayne, and Clive Wilson.

INSURING ENGLISH CAPITAL.

A Method of Guarding Against Loss by Free Coinage.

Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus Edson returned yesterday on the steamship Campania from a three weeks' absence in Europe.

Dr. Edson said that Lloyds' agents in Liverpool told him that brokers were offering to insure English capital invested in the United States against the election of Bryan at a 9 per cent. premium, figuring on a 50 per cent. loss basis. This rather novel method of insurance was regarded as indicating English opinion of the prospect being virtually odds of 41 to 9, or over 4½ to 1.

Dr. Edson denied the story that he had gone to Dresden to perform an operation on a German Baron. He had treated such an individual there and had cured him of his troubles. While in London the doctor attended a dinner at which he met the Poet Laureate.

MRS. HANNA ENTERTAINS.

Gives a Luncheon in the Waldorf's Astor Dining Room.

A very dainty luncheon was given yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Waldorf by Mrs. Mark A. Hanna, wife of the Republican National Committee Chairman, in honor of Mrs. Garret A. Hobart. Twenty other ladies, wives and daughters of men prominent in the McKinley ranks, were present.

The luncheon was served at a round table in the Astor dining room. Yellow and white chrysanthemums formed the principal decorations. The fireplaces and corners of the room were banked with roses, also yellow and white.

Many of Mrs. Hanna's guests will be at the Waldorf election night to hear the returns in the big ballroom.

BIG SHIPS HAD TO ANCHOR.

Gedney's Lights Were Out and Captains Were Afraid.

The steamship Augusta Victoria anchored off Sandy Hook at 7 o'clock last night because, through some derangement of the lighting apparatus, the light buoys in Gedney's Channel were out.

The St. Louis of the American Line was sighted off Fire Island at 7:40 P. M., she also anchored outside the bar for the night.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mme. Melba is at the Windsor.

—Col. Ashley W. Cole of Albany is at the Manhattan.

—Major Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, is at the Brevoort.

—Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—Major Scobell and Capt. W. E. White of London are at the Hoffman.

—Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, is at the Park Avenue.

—J. H. Neustadter of San Francisco and F. L. Lewis of Philadelphia are at the Savoy.

—H. R. Gilpin of Baltimore, Franklin Lindley of Buffalo, and W. R. Faith of Philadelphia are at the Grand.

—Gen. George S. Batcheller of Saratoga and ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Haile of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Lynde Harrison of New-Haven and Capt. I. Johnson, Capt. E. E. Robinson, and Arthur Hill of London are at the Waldorf.

—George F. Payne of Cincinnati, James M. Wilson of Philadelphia, and John C. Knight of Providence are at the Normandie.

—Frank H. Ray and H. W. Farnum of Chicago, Hugh Munro of London, and J. F. Archibald of San Francisco are at the Holland.

—W. H. McLellan of New-Orleans, F. H. Elliott of Richmond, Va., and A. H. Williams of Philadelphia are at the Marlborough.

—J. H. Hensley of Boston, F. E. May and W. R. Orr of Chicago, and A. S. Janey and Sidney Low of Philadelphia are at the Manhattan.

—S. M. Hunt of Baltimore, H. B. Bent of Harrisburg, H. B. Edwards of Bangor, and H. W. Hughes of Cincinnati are at the Everett.

—Edward E. Soule of New-Orleans, H. F. Harris of Philadelphia, C. L. Hubbard of Norwich, Conn., and Jones Wister of Philadelphia are at the Plaza.

—Thomas B. Riter and R. A. McKean of Pittsburg, J. A. Johnson of Buffalo, John F. Rice of Chicago, and Walter H. Roberts of Boston are at the Imperial.

—Capt. W. R. Atwell, United States Army; John J. Davis, Jr., of Cleveland, Walter T. Phipps of Boston, and R. W. Montague of Washington are at the Murray Hill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; C. E. Conant, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

—Bush, The, & Bull Company, Williamsport, Penn.; J. S. Middaugh, laces; Westminster Hotel.

—Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; W. D. Downs, hosiery, 56 Worth Street.

—Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. C. Hollander, dress goods, 200 Fifth Avenue; Holland House.

—Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Johnson, white goods and silk, 29 Greene Street; Hotel Bartholdi.

—Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Boyd, notions; Westminster Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Webb, silks; 8 Greene Street.

—Karm, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Karm, boys' clothing, 746 Broadway; Hoffman House.

—MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. Mullen, white goods, 55 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Reid & Hughes, Walterbury, Conn.; A. E. Woods, upholstery goods, 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

—Rice, H., & Sons, Williamsport, Penn.; M. Rice, clothing; Morton House.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs; E. E. Piper, dry goods, 70 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mr. Sage Displays a Banner.

Conspicuous in the blaze of smart new American flags in the neighborhood of Trinity Church is a venerable, dingy, and slightly worn banner, 21 by 12 feet, which hangs from a cord stretched across Rector Street from a window to a tree in the churchyard. The banner is displayed by Mr. Russell Sage. It was unfurled on Thursday. Two of Mr. Sage's clerks and a bootblack flung it to the breeze. The occasion attracted a crowd.

CLOSED ONE CENT HIGHER

THAT WAS THE CHICAGO GAIN IN DECEMBER WHEAT.

In St. Louis the Same Option Sold Two Cents Higher Than on Thursday, Closing There at 76 Cents—Liverpool Was Disappointed by the American Market and all Foreign Markets Drooped Under the Same Influence.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Nothing out of the ordinary was noted at the opening of the wheat market to-day. Prices were lower by ⅜ to ¾ of a cent, but this depreciation was recovered in the course of ten minutes without any unusual animation. The Liverpool market was lower, which tended to restrain bull enthusiasm.

Local feeling became stronger as the morning advanced, and a half cent was added to the early gain. The New-York stock market was in better shape, a fact which inspired confidence in the grain markets. December wheat opened from 71½ cents to 71¼ cents, advanced to 72⅝ cents, and at the expiration of the first thirty minutes was resting at 72⅝ cents, ½ cent above yesterday's close.

The market manifested no symptoms of weakening as the session progressed, but the trade was neither broad nor heavy. Local speculators figured most prominently in the transactions. A further decline of ¼ pence at Liverpool was given by the closing cables, and Paris and Berlin were also lower. There were no bears in the market, a unanimous aversion to selling short being noted, so that the least buying indications found little wheat for sale, prices advancing on the scarcity.

The bull sentiment was without perceptible abatement to the end of the session. Occasional reactions were brought about through realizing operations, but when these sales were effected, prices invariably rose to equal the recessions caused. The last five minutes' trading was brisk, with fluctuations sharp.

The full range of December for the day was from 71⅛ to 73½, and the close was at 72⅞ to 73, 1 to 1⅛ higher than yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 30.—The tone in the wheat market was bullish this morning. December wheat opened at 74 cents, a decline of ⅛ cent from yesterday's closing price, but immediately began to climb, and on the first half dozen transactions jumped to 75⅝ cents. Later the market receded a few points, but quickly recovered, and at the close of the first half hour of trading December wheat was quoted at 75⅝ cents. The advance was attributed to firm cables and unfavorable weather in the West.

In the second hour of trading the market eased off a trifle, and few deals were made. Toward 11 o'clock December wheat advanced steadily on buying orders, and at 11:30 o'clock was quoted at 76½ cents.

In the last half hour of trading December wheat fluctuated within a radius of ½ cent, and closed firm at 76 cents, an advance of 2 cents from the opening price.

FOREIGN WHEAT MARKETS WEAK.

The Rise of Thursday Unsupported in America Early the Cause.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—Disappointment that yesterday's prices of wheat were not supported by the American market caused this market to open lower. There was a temporary improvement, however, under the influence of purchases by small operators in anticipation of outside buying.

A limited demand caused liquidations of earlier purchases, and the fact of several large houses selling caused the market to break 2¼d. The decline stimulated a demand and values quickly reacted and gained ¾d., the market remaining steady for a while, then advancing further, the improvement being influenced by American cables. The market closed firm.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Following are reports of to-day's wheat markets on the Continent:

Antwerp.—The wheat market was almost at a standstill to-day, awaiting developments from America. Prices were slightly lower. Corn was easier.

Amsterdam.—Market weak. Merchants were without confidence.

Paris.—Market opened weaker on disappointing American advices, but later became firmer. There was little business. The market closed easier.

Berlin.—Market opened easier on American cables, and there was a general lack of confidence. There was a slight recovery later, due to the covering by shorts, the market closing weak at ¾ decline.

Hamburg.—Market quiet, following the tone of the Berlin market.

Buda-Pesth.—Market opened quiet, holders offering freely, but resisted material concessions.

St. Petersburg.—Market weakened. There were large offerings, but the foreign advices were discouraging.

The other Russian markets were dragging, buyers and sellers alike awaiting a more settled condition.

The Danubian markets were unchanged and inactive.

TOLD A STRANGE STORY.

Young Boy Said His Father Drove Him from Home.

Edward Blum, a bright, well-dressed boy, twelve years old, was taken to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on the technical charge of vagrancy. He was taken to court by a policeman from the Madison Street Police Station, where he had applied the night before for lodging and something to eat. At the police station the boy said his father lived in Salt Lake City, and that he had run away two weeks ago without any money.

He wouldn't say anything further about himself, and was sent to the Children's Society for the night.

In court yesterday he said he came from Austria last May to join his father and stepmother, who have a Turkish bath establishment in Salt Lake City. His father began to treat him badly and finally turned him away from home. Magistrate Crane placed the boy in the care of the Gerry society, which will investigate his story.

Arrested on an Old Indictment.

Richard Houlahan and a man named Monk, who kept a real estate office on Broadway, were indicted several years ago for grand larceny on the complaint of a customer, who claimed that they had swindled him of $800. Houlahan was admitted to bail, and afterward he disappeared. He went to Ireland, but returned to this country and went to Chicago, where he was arrested. Houlahan arrived here in charge of a detective yesterday and was committed to the Tombs.

Fisherman Saved from Drowning.

Joseph Ridley, a watchman, of 265 Monroe Street, rescued James McQuade, a laborer, of 50 Scammel Street, from drowning in the East River last night. McQuade had been fishing off Pier 53, near the foot of Jackson Street, when he lost his balance and fell into the river. Ridley is one of a company of volunteer life savers.

PETTY HOARDING OF GOLD.

Total Amount in Exchange for Bills Yesterday, $300,000.

There were more evidences of petty hoarding of gold at the Sub-Treasury yesterday than on any day during the last fortnight. In the gold room there were at all times a score of men and women in line and often twice as many.

The average amount in exchange for bills was small, but the total sum was estimated at $300,000. Zimmerman & Forshay, the bullion brokers, said there were business reasons for declining to say how much gold they sold, but they admitted that the amount was very large. The ruling premium was 9-16 to 11-16. Much of it was sent to all parts of the country, but there were some large orders for local customers.

While the statement is made that of the gold imports of about $70,000,000, more than $45,000,000 has disappeared, it is considered certain that, McKinley elected, nearly all will be exchanged for bills. In the vaults of the Clearing House yesterday was $30,000,000 in gold, deposited by banks and held against certificates. The Importers and Traders' Bank withdrew $1,000,000 to pay interest on city bonds.

The Bank of England sold $500,000 in gold for the United States.

The Chicago Sub-Treasury on Thursday received $1,000,000 in new gold coin from Philadelphia. The money was sent to replenish the store of gold, which has suffered a loss of $3,500,000 during last three months. One million of the amount has been withdrawn by individuals on coin certificates; the other $2,500,000 was sent to San Francisco after the recent run on the Sub-Treasury there. The latter institution under the law is compelled to pay out gold for legal tenders, but that law does not extend to the Chicago Sub-Treasury.

FUNERAL OF A. W. MILLER.

Masons Conducted the Services at Their Temple.

The funeral services of Anton William Miller were held last night in the Grand Lodge Rooms of the Masonic Temple. The ritualistic rites were performed by Past Deputy Grand Master Robert Roberts of Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11, F. and A. M., and the Rev. Dr. Thwing of Marcy Street Church, Brooklyn, Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery, preached the funeral sermon. Mr. Miller was President of the Masonic Veterans of New-York, an organization comprising only Masons of twenty-one years' standing, and was Treasurer of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11, at the time of his death. Antiquity Lodge and the Veterans attended in a body, as did also Von Mensch Lodge of East New-York, the Masonic Veteran Association of Brooklyn, and New-York Lodge of this city, in each of which Mr. Miller was an honorary member.

The death of Mr. Miller occurred at Alzey, Germany, Sept. 30. Interment will take place at Greenwood Cemetery, after the arrival of Mr. Miller's family from Germany next Wednesday.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Leander Thompson.

Leander Thompson, the advertising agent of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, died suddenly of heart failure on Thursday at his home, 68 West Ninety-third Street. Mr. Thompson, who was well and favorably known in the theatrical fraternity, had been ill for two weeks, but his death was altogether unexpected. He was born in New-York sixty-seven years ago, and received his education in the public schools. He entered and served in the United States Navy after his graduation from school, and later followed the sea, in the merchant service. His first business venture was in a meat market on Sixth Avenue. He conducted successively and with financial success markets at 986 Sixth Avenue and at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. He entered the theatrical advertising business seven years ago, and has been very successful in it. His wife, one son, and four daughters survive him. One of his daughters is the wife of J. Wesley Rosenquest, the theatrical manager. The funeral services will be held in St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The remains, after cremation at Fresh Pond, will be buried in Greenwood.

John D. Stiles.

Ex-Congressman John D. Stiles, the oldest member of the Lehigh County (Penn.) bar, died Thursday at Allentown, Penn., from a stroke of paralysis. He was seventy-six years old, having been born in Luzerne County, Penn., in 1820. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and in 1853 he was elected District Attorney of Lehigh County.

In 1856 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated James Buchanan for President, and the same year he was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Thomas B. Cooper and was re-elected in 1858 and 1862. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Gen. George B. McClellan for President, and to the convention which met in this city in 1868 and nominated Horatio Seymour. Eight years ago he was a candidate for the nomination for State Senator from Lehigh County, but failed to secure it. This was his last public appearance. He had five sons and two daughters.

One of his sons, Harry G. Stiles, is the present Senator from the Lehigh district.

Miss Nellie Ford.

Miss Nellie Ford, one of the oldest teachers in the public school system of this city, died Thursday at her home, 1,135 Park Avenue, from consumption. She had been over thirty-five years a teacher in the public schools, and until her retirement from the service, about ten days ago, was Principal of the primary department of Grammar School No. 82, at First Avenue and Seventieth Street, in the Nineteenth Ward. Through ill health she was compelled to relinquish the active duties of her position nearly a year ago. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning at St. Lawrence's Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

Washington Bullard.

Washington Bullard, general manager of the Union Steamboat Company, died in Buffalo yesterday. Death was due to a complication of heart and kidney troubles, which had caused him much suffering for a year past, and had confined him to his house for about two weeks.

Mr. Bullard was perhaps the best-known man in the steamboat service of the great lakes. He was born in Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y., April 25, 1825.

Capt. Thomas Stevenson.

Capt. Thomas Stevenson, eighty years old, of 301 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, is dead. He filled several positions of trust, served during the civil war with distinction, and was prominent in religious circles. He was the father of Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson, United States Navy.

Herman Levison.

Herman Levison, millionaire jewelry merchant, died yesterday. His estate is reputed to be worth $3,000,000.

Obituary Notes.

—Dr. Oscar D. Cheney, manager of European excursions, died in Haverhill, Mass., Thursday, aged fifty-five.

—A notice on the bulletin of the Produce Exchange yesterday told of the death at 541 Manhattan Avenue of Charles W. Link, an old member of the Exchange. He was 58 years old.

—James J. Gumbleton, a brother of Henry A. Gumbleton, ex-County Clerk, died Wednesday at the latter's residence, 850 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. The funeral took place yesterday. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

MARRIED.

ESSELSTYN—BLAKEMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, 1896, in the Brick Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., (New-York City, by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., Everett James Esselstyn to Sarah Fletcher, daughter of Caldwell Robertson Blakeman, all of this city.

SPARHAWK—BURT.—At St. John's Church, Randolph, Vt., Tuesday evening, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Homer White, George Francis Sparhawk, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Sparhawk, and Miss Jessie Burt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Burt.

WILDER—WILDER.—On Monday, Oct. 26, 1896, at the residence of the bride's mother, at Bridgeport, Conn., by the Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey, assisted by the Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Mrs. Emily Lee Wilder, daughter of Mrs. Maria Beecher and the late Thaddeus Beecher, to William Royal Wilder of New-York.

DIED.

BUNCE.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, at 11 A. M., Frank Daniel Bunce, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral this Saturday at 2 P. M. from the residence of his mother, Mrs. G. S. Bunce, No. 64 Green St., New-Haven.

CODMAN.—At Philadelphia, Oct. 29, of pneumonia, Philip Codman of Brookline, Mass., aged 29 years.

Funeral Saturday, Oct. 31, at 12:45 P. M., from St. Paul's Church, Aspinwall Av., Brookline.

CORN.—On Friday evening, Oct. 30, at his late residence, No. 23 East 128th St., in the 72d year of his age, Samuel Corn, husband of Rosalie Corn, and father of Henry, Joseph J., and Belmont Corn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DURYEE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, George Sharpe Duryee, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 30 Washington Place, Newark, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock.

FIZELLE.—Entered into rest at St. Luke's Home, 89th St. and Madison Av., Juliet Fizelle, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 89th St., near Madison Av., on Sunday, Nov. 1, 1896, at 9:30 A. M.

HOYT.—At Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 29, George A. Hoyt, son of Francis S. and Anna Cary Hoyt.

The burial services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer at Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 31, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RUSSELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1896, Louise, wife of John L. Russell.

Friends are invited to be present at the funeral services at 205 Fenimore St., Flatbush, Saturday, at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, Mary D. Smith, aged 82 years, daughter of the late Dr. John Augustine Smith.

Funeral services on Sunday, Nov. 1, at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., at 2:30 P. M.

SNYDER.—Oct. 29, Jacob H. Snyder, in his 72d year.

Funeral Monday, 11 A. M., from All Souls' Church, Madison Av. and 66th St. Friends invited without further notice. Please omit flowers.

Philadelphia and San Francisco papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

'Quo Vadis'

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BY HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ

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* * * * * * * *

A more fascinating romance than "Quo Vadis" has not been published for many a day. It is a historical novel of the first order, and in all respects a surpassing work of fiction. Very few novels of our time deserve to be named in the same breath with it. A consummate work of art it is, with all those qualities that go to the making of a memorable and notable book. From the first page to the last it is worth reading.—New-York Herald.

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The Forum

NOVEMBER, 1896.

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Sec'y of the Boston Instructive District Nursing Association
THE EASTERN QUESTION:
The Immediate Future of Armenia W. K. STRIDE
Shall the Frontier of Christendom be Maintained? JULIA WARD HOWE
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HELD FOR A RANSOM.

Capt. John Marriott Captured by Smyrna Brigands.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Smyrna says that Capt. John Marriott of the Norfolk Regiment of England has been captured by brigands while out shooting near Smyrna.

The brigands demand a ransom of £10,000 for his release.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract—No Auction Transactions.

Mr. Charles H. Easton has sold for Robert T. Bellchamber, at $45,000, the three-story dwelling 329 West One Hundred and First Street, 20 by 100, with a lot adjoining, 30 by 100.

Mr. Clarence J. Ramsey has sold for James C. Crawford the three-story stone dwelling 113 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 20 by 102.2; also the three-story dwelling 107 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for the estate of Frank Roosevelt, northeast corner of Worth Street and West Broadway, a five-story store and loft building, being 26.5 on Worth Street, by 50 feet on Broadway, at $48,000.

Mr. David Stewart has bought for a client from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, at $19,000, the lot on Audubon Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 94.8 by 145.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Avenue D, west side, 70 feet south of Thirteenth Street, Unionport, for a one-story frame shed, by John Lauzer of 627 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $300.

No. 156 East Twenty-third Street, alterations to a three-story brick office, store, and studio building, by Mortimore Smith, 211 East Twenty-first Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

No. 81 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick and stone store and dwelling, by Neurik Yuzukjian of 1,422 to 1,426 Fourth Avenue, owner; cost, $500.

No. 93 Washington Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts, by William Calhoun of 75 West One Hundredth Street, owner; cost, $1,500.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 15 feet north of Chisholm Street, alteration to a one-story frame store, by D. Sofia, owner; cost, $50.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Oct. 30.

WATER ST, 296; James Nesmith and others to the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge..... $5,500

GRAND ST, 44; Sidney Cowen, referee, to Michael J. Newman and another 12,500

WILLIAM ST, 75 and 77; Jefferson M. Levy to Helen L. P. Stokes..... 408,000

BEEKMAN ST, 30; Robert B. Buckley and wife to Emily A. K. Jay..... 70,000

7TH ST, 44; John Schween to Elizabeth Schween..... 1

8D AV, s corner of 40th St, 19x75; George R. Werfelman and wife to Diedrich Werfelman..... 1

80TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x204.4; William H. Wilsey and wife to the rector, church wardens, and vestrymen of All Angels' Church..... 1

55TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Adelbert E. Carroll, referee, to Elizabeth A. Comstock and another..... 29,950

6STH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Alexander A. Jordan and wife to August Jinsser, Jr..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 84.9 ft s of St. 18.8x90.7; William H. Rader to Amelia R. Lowther, one-sixth part..... 1

114TH ST, 75 East; George A. Mott to Minnie Siebold..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Minnie Siebold to Annie Foley..... 1

120TH ST, 556 West; Philip Teets and others, executors, &c., to Silas D. Conley..... 1,000

8D AV, or Boston Av, e s, 112 ft n of 141st St, 112x91.6x100x142.1; Clarence W. Taylor and wife to William Seitz..... 1

LOTS 52 to 54-60-64, map of Anthony estate; Emma C. Whipple to Isaac G. Van Tassell..... 1

MARKET ST, 85 and 87; Aaron Bloch to Charlotte Heller..... 1

DALY AV, n s, 184.5 ft w of Locust or Tremont Av, 34.5x173; Joseph Peiser and wife to Charles Peiser..... 1,200

2D AV, e s, Lot 85, map of Olinville; Christopher McGee and wife to The Seaman and Evening Sun Building and Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association..... 1

HENRY ST, 326; Ricca Bernstein to Minnie Bucky..... 20,000

8D AV, 231 to 235; also 349 to 353 5th Av; John M. Chanler and wife to R. W. Chanler, 63-100ths part..... 30,000

99TH ST, 24 West; James B. McKewan to Florence I. Silver..... 1

BAINBRIDGE AV, e corner of 184th St, 22x105x23x127.6; Albert Stake to Joseph B. Weed..... 1

86TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Edward Schenck, referee, to Sarah M. Valentine..... 5,150

72D ST, s s, 525 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; George F. Johnson to Grace Osborn..... 175,000

MADISON AV, n w corner at 133d St, 19.11x80; George H. Werfelman and wife to Diedrich Werfelman, half part..... 1

125TH ST, s s, 342 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x96.11; George H. F. Schrader, as executor, to Emma A. H. Schrader..... 13,000

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 102d St, 25x75; William Jones to Charles F. Coy. 1

149TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 16.8 by 91.11; Charles Fisher and wife to Thomas F. Roys..... 1

112TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 100x100.11; Clement L. Despard to Annie Dunbar..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 51; Annie Brown and another to Clement L. Despard..... 100

120TH ST, 154 to 162 West; Abraham L. Bookman and wife to Florine N. Bookman..... 300

BROADWAY, s e corner of 132d St, 25.8x —x24.11x123; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Frederick Ludwig and others..... 1

121ST ST, 352 West; John J. Hopper to Charlotte A. Hopper..... 1

8TH AV, 2,090; John Livingston and wife to Hermann Schmidt..... 55,000

120TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; Nelson Smith, referee, to Anna M. Martling and others, executors..... 1,000

133D ST, 161 East; Thomas F. Roys and wife to Charles Fisher..... 1

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Grace Osborne and others to George F. Johnson..... 1

124TH ST, 540 East; Edward M. Scudder to Nicholas Bock..... 1

145TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Brook Av, 30x99.11; John J. Donovan & Brothers to Congregation Hand in Hand..... 6,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 420 ft n of 167th St, 24.5x102.11x133.3x73.5; Nicholas Bock and wife to Edward M. Scudder..... 1

CONCORD AV, w s, 125x110, Lot A, map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania; Thomas C. Kinney, referee, to Arthur Simonson..... 3,400

LOT 144, map of Undercliff Terrace; E. B. Levy to Edward Elliott..... 1,300

LOT 211, same map; Same to Archibald Hamilton..... 1,230

LOTS 106 and 107, map of same; Same to Charles W. Wright and wife..... 2,900

LOT 152, same map; Same to John R. Brebner..... 1,225

BAINBRIDGE AV, e corner of 184th st, 22x127.6x25x105; Joseph E. Weed to Margaret J. Coie..... 1

LOTS 47 to 50, map of Undercliff Terrace; E. B. Levy to Philip Heipershausen and others..... 5,900

LOT 258, map of same; Same to Alexander Arnold..... 1,200

LOT 116, map of 368 lots, Seton Homestead; J. H. Eden and another to Mary E. McCarron..... 3,250

Recorded Leases.

GRAINGER, Mary, to Henry Etkowsky; 28 Bayard St, 4 10-12 years..... $300

HOROWITZ, S. A., to John D. McDonald; 1st Av, corner of 1st St, store in Florence Building, 3 years..... $1,000

HOELAND, Magdelena, to John D. Hickey; 3,233 3d Av, 7½ years..$1,140 to 1,350

LIPS, Henry, to Philip Manker; 2,636 8d Av, store, &c., 3 years..... 600

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOLD, Alexander, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 238, map of Undercliff Terrace, 3 years..... $601

BERRIGAN, Jane E., to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c., of Peter A. H. Jackson; Broome St, 584, 3 years.. 1,000

BICKET, Robert, and wife to Charles H. Stone; 217 and 221 West 38th St, 1 year. 3,000

ROLAND, Catherine and Roderick, to Thomas J. Crimmins; Mott (now 148th) St, s s, 100 ft e of College Place, 3 year.. 1,500

BOCK, Nicholas, and wife to Edward M. Scudder; 134th St, s s, 200 ft w of Alexander Av, 2 years..... 1,000

BULLWINCKEL, Herman, to John Livingston; 2,066 8th Av, 2 years..... 7,000

COY, Charles F., to John R. Davidson; Columbus Av, e s, 75.11 ft n of 102d St, 6 months..... 3,000

KERRIGAN, Patrick, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; 320 East 35th St, 1 year..... 5,000

COMSTOCK, Elizabeth A. and Catherine M., to Mary M. Hartshorne; 256 West 55th St, 3 years..... 25,000

CONGREGATION HAND IN HAND, A Corporation, to John J., James J., and Daniel J. Donovan; n s of 145th St, 265 ft w of Brook Av, 5 years..... 4,500

CONWAY, Catherine A., to Valentine Kolb; Summit St, s s, 438 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years..... 1,300

COATES, Ann E., Sarah M., and Mary A., to William N. Blanck; 104th St, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 1,000

BROWNING, Terese D., to trustee for Margaret W. Duyckinck; Greene St, w s, 150 ft s of Bleecker St, 3 years..... 25,000

DONOHUE, Patrick, to Petty Soulard and Walker Realty Company; n s of Westchester Av, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 6 months..... 1,000

ELLIOTT, Edward, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 144, map of Undercliff Terrace, 3 years..... 816

FERGERSON, Sarah, to Jonas Well and Bernhard Mayer; 333 East 106th St, 2 years..... 2,000

FOUTHAM, Johanne F. and Charles F., to Alvine Foutham; w s of 8th Av, 49.11 ft n of 141st St, 1 year..... 2,000

FISHER, Charles, and wife to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 133d St, 200 ft e of 7th Av, (demand)..... 1,000

GLEASON, Edward, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 30 West 126th St, 1 year..... 8,000

GRAEF, Josephine and Albrecht, to New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of 74th St, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 3 1-6 years.. 25,000

HENDERSON, Lillie E., to Samuel L. Frey; e s of Lenox Av, 41 ft s of 121st St, 1 year..... 1,000

HALSEY, Stella D., to Philip Teets and others, executors, &c.; 356 West 120th St, 3 years..... 9,000

SAME to same; same property, 3 years.... 1,000

HESSELS, George, and Thomas Cowman, to Caroline L. Macy; n s of 115th St, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 21,000

SAME to V. Everitt Macy; n s of 115th St, 100 and 125 ft e of 8th Av, (two mortgages), 3 years..... 42,000

SAME to executors of Josiah Macy, Jr.; n s of 115th St, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 21,000

HILLENBRAND, Elizabeth, to executors, &c., of Chauncey B. Hancock; n s of 86th St, 239 ft w of Av A, 3 years..... 5,000

IDEN, Albert, to William Hohnstrater; w s of 23d Av, 20.5 ft s of 58th St, 5 years 7,500

JOHANSON, Hilda, to Augustus F. Way; Lot 114, Block C, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years..... 2,000

JONES, Charles, to Hamilton Bank of New-York City; n e corner of Eagle Av and Westchester Railroad St, notes, &c..... 15,000

JOHNSON, George F., to Frederick Johnson; s s of 72d St, 525 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 63,000

LAVELLE, John H., and wife and another to John F. Steeves; s s of 138th St, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 1 year..... 13,000

MOORE, Alexander, and wife to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 68th St, 128.6 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 20,000

McCARRON, Mary E., to Mary D. Eden; e s of Edwards Avenue, Lot 116, map of 368 lots, part of Seton Homestead, 3 years..... 1,250

NEYER, Pauline, to United States Trust Company of New-York; s s of 107th St, 105 ft e of Park Av, 5 years..... 7,480

NORTH, F. Mason, and wife to Oscar H. Speedling; e s of Madison Av, 80.5 ft s of 126th St, 1 year..... 2,500

OGDEN, James W., and wife to trustee of Louise Wilkens; s s of 161st St, 71 ft e of Eagle Av, 5 years..... 13,000

OGDE..., James W., and wife to trustee of Louises Wilkens; s s of 161st St, 98 ft e of Eagle Av, 5 years..... 13,000

OSBORNE, Grace, to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; s s of 72d St, 525 ft w of West End Av, secures surety to lien bond, bond..... 7,500

PATCHIN, Abbie H., individually and as executrix Thaddeus D. Patchin, and Cecil Stuart Chard s E. Whitehead, to 10 Patchin Place; 141 to 149 Sullivan, 1 to 4 Milligan Place, and 113 West 10th St, 1-3 part, bond..... 15,000

RISDON, Richard P., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w corner of Lexington Av and 127th St, 1 year..... 7,000

RANKIN, William, and wife to executors of Robert Winthrop, deceased; n s of 77th St, 198 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 15,000

STOEHR, Justus, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New-York; n s of 110th St, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 8,000

SIEBOLD, Minnie, to George A. Mott; 75 East 114th St, 1 year..... 1,600

STEIBER, Rosa, to Julius E. Steiber; s s of 111th St, 137 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 2,000

SPEIRS, Mary L., to Samuel Dyross, executor of Henrietta Pinckney; s s of 79th St, 345 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 3,285

SAME to Samuel Dyross; same property, 3 years..... 3,000

SEIZ, Margaret and John B., to the Emigrant Savings Bank; n s of 87th St, 77 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year..... 6,000

SAME to Mary Brummer; same property, 6 months..... 1,500

SMITH, Kate, to Charles Rasbe; n s of 102d St, 132.8 ft e of public drive, or boulevard, 3 months..... 2,000

TEENAN, Horatio A., and wife to Carrie E. Karstens; w s of 3d Av, 33.8 ft s of 135th St, 3 years..... 2,000

UMBERFIELD, John C., to Mary M. Umberfield; 17 to 21 West 86th St, 27 and 29 and 33 West 86th St, 3 months..... 12,000

VAN ANDEN, Elizabeth, to Jennie Van H. Baker; n s of 83d St, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,200

VALENTINE, Sarah M., to East River Savings Bank; n s of 50th St, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

WIRTH, Henry J., to William M. Kingsland; w s of Chrystie St, 75 ft n of Grand St, 5 years..... 25,000

SAME to Henry Dreyer; 111 Chrystie St, 3 years..... 6,500

WARD, Walworth, and wife to New-York Realty Company; s e corner 91st St and Riverside Drive, demand..... 15,000

WIRTH, Louis, to Sarah H. Powell; n w corner of 105th St and St. Ann's Av, 9 months..... 27,000

WINDT, Frederick, to Celia M. Schell; w s of Avenue A, 97.10 ft n of 59th St, 1 year..... 525

WRIGHT, Charles W., and wife to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 166 and 167, map of Undercliff Terrace, 3 years..... 1,750

WEGENER, Auguste and Frederick L. T., to Francis M. Jencks; Broadway, s e corner of 82d St, demand (two mortgages)..... 31,000

SAME to same; e s of Morris Av, 92.1 ft n of 151st St, demand..... 3,000

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—GEORGE H. DICK.—George H. Dick, produce commission merchant, at 756 Eighth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Benjamin A. Jackson, giving preferences to relatives for $695, and to employes for wages $90. He began business in 1849, as Dick Brothers, and has carried it on alone since the death of his brother, Charles A., in 1889.

—MORRIS MAUTNER.—Deputy Sheriff Dunphy yesterday took charge of the shop of Morris Mautner, doing business as Mautner & Co., manufacturers of furs, at 682 Broadway, on an execution for $1,888, in favor of Aaron Z. Lewis, on two notes. He had been identified with the fur trade for twenty-five years, and in February last claimed assets of $15,500, liabilities, $1,000. The Sheriff found very little stock to levy upon.

—COFFIN, ALTEMUS & CO.—Schedules of Coffin, Altemus & Co., dry goods commission merchants at 79 and 81 Worth Street, this city, and at Philadelphia, who failed on Sept. 19, were filed here yesterday by Alfred Lowber Welsh, the assignee. They show liabilities of $1,474,350, nominal assets of $2,271,679, and actual assets of $1,925,059. A summary of the assets shows: Cash, $54,080; securities, stocks, &c., nominal, $336,543, actual, $362,640; accounts receivable, nominal, $868,480; actual, $710,893; real estate, nominal, $1,052,200; actual, $780,267; bills receivable, nominal, $19,076; actual, $7,789; store fixtures, $398; actual, no assets in New-York are $115,046, of which there is cash, $15,577, and advances on consigned goods, $99,469. Cash balances in five banks in this city and Philadelphia to the amount of $23,014 are claimed by the banks on account of obligations held by them. The real estate of the firm consists of twenty-six houses and two lots in Philadelphia, nominal value, $815,000, mortgaged for $435,738; equity, $181,267; store, 229 Chestnut Street, value, $75,000; mortgaged for $50,000; equity, $25,000; mill property in Philadelphia, nominal, $23,200; actual, $22,000; 300 acres of land at Devon, Penn., nominal, $380,000, mortgaged for $18,000; equity, $372,000; Devon Inn, nominal, $200,000, mortgaged for $60,000; equity, $14,000. Bonds and mortgages, $48,000; other real estate, $1,000. The stock on hand from consignors amounts to $355,578. Of the liabilities there are acceptances of $1,078,237, less ledger balances against consignors of $402,872; net, $675,465; accounts payable, due consignors, $240,257; bills payable, single name for borrowed money, $170,000; bills payable, collateral notes, $276,000; loans and accrued interest, $103,746; taxes, rent, and sundries, $8,894. The principal creditors are: On acceptances, S. H. Greene & Sons, Riverpoint, R. I., $490,000, less ledger balance of $175,602; H. S. Henry, Philadelphia, $165,000, less ledger balance of $70,439; Slaughow Manufacturing Company, South Hadley Falls, Mass., $98,500, less ledger balance of $49,337; Williamsville Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., $65,000, less ledger balance of $67,143; Farr Alpaca Company, Holyoke, $80,000; Atlanta Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., $40,000, less ledger balance of $6,645; Hamlet Mills, Woonsocket, R. I., $36,500; Forestdale Manufacturing Company, Forestdale, R. I., $17,500; Monohansett Manufacturing Company, Putnam, Conn., $25,000; Slater Cotton Company, Pawtucket, R. I., $50,000, less ledger balance of $26,471; Crown Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga., $10,000; S. M. Horton, New-York, $17,500, less ledger balance of $5,771. For proceeds of sales of consigned goods: Richard Borden Manufacturing Company, Fall River, Mass., $68,370; estate of Enos Lapham, Centreville, R. I., $40,187; Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., $31,441; Crown Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga., $17,274; Farr Alpaca Company, $13,693; Powhattan Mills, Providence, $12,092; Orion Manufacturing Company, Georgia, $9,000. The banks on notes, all in Philadelphia: Girard National, $66,000; Philadelphia National, $55,000; First National, $28,000; Commercial National, $30,000; Bank of North America, $50,000; Central National, $25,500; H. A. Welsh, Philadelphia, $20,000. To individuals for borrowed money: Mrs. Lillie E. Sargeant, $38,000; George Knowles, $20,146; George Knowles, trustee, $25,816; Mrs. Belle S. Bain, $12,503, all in Philadelphia. Of the notes held by the banks, $276,000 are secured by collateral.

Out of Town.

—"SHEPAUG VOTING TRUST."—The matter of a receiver for the remaining stock of the "Shepaug Voting Trust," now in the custody of the Mercantile Trust Company of this city, was settled in New-Haven without opposition. The court appoints the Trust and Safe Deposit Company of New-Haven receiver.

WOLFE & BROTHER.—Wolfe & Brother, wholesale dry goods dealers of Little Rock, Ark., who recently failed, were sued in Little Rock yesterday by the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company for three promissory notes of $5,000 each, executed May 6 last, and all payable the present year. No part of the notes has been paid, although past due.

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 246 failures in the United States during the week, against 292 for the previous week, and 299, 253, 353, and 221 in the corresponding weeks of 1895 to 1892. The Middle States had 70, New-England, 27; Southern, 50; Western, 44; Northwestern, 22; Pacific, 28, and Territories, 5. Canada had 37, against 48 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 15 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000.

Judgments.

AEGA, Austin—Cornelius E. Donnellon	358
ANTINOZZI, Michael—John Welz and Charles C. D. Zerweck	$1,393
ARONOWITZ, Pauline—James Laird	116
BARRY, Joseph A.—Thornton N. Motley and others	45
BATTY, Simpter B., and others—National Wall Paper Company	1,798
BENEDICT, Lucy T.—Amos H. Brainerd	270
BENSON, James—John Breinlein	27
BIERSCHENK, Henry—Louis Knoll and others	213
BLAKELY, Dora H.—George Greive and John H. Horner	119
SAME—Same	212
BLUMAUER, Simon, and others—Justus Hellbrown and David Blank	2,433
BLUMAUER, Simon, and others—William P. Sinnock and Horace D. Sherrill	148
BOLTAN, Abraham—Leopold N. Asiel and others	129
BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York—Benjamin Groner and Morris Kohn	1,063
BROWN, Samuel D.—Lincoln A. Rogers	63
BRUSH, Thomas H.—American Exchange National Bank	857
BUCKI, Charles L.—Yellow Pine Company	2,703
BRYTON, Frederick, and Meyer R. Bimberg—Bramhall Deane Company	461
CAHILL, John, executor—Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary	1,248
CASPERFELD, Henry A.—the National City Bank	3,005
CHICHIZOLA, Paul—George L. Rose and others, executors	4,363
COHEN, Michael—Benjamin L. Kimball and others	1,340
COLLINS, Charles S.—John S. Dunbar	77
CONDIT, Stephen G.—Charles Wahlig and others	133
COOPER, Abraham, and Joseph Newmark, John D. Johnson and Benjamin Deacon	681
SAME—Frederick N. Du Bois	508
DALE, John H.—the Niles Tool Works Company	938
SAME—same	887
DALE, John H.—The Niles Tool Works Company	133
DICKERT, Charles, Jr.—Richard C. Burne	209
DOYLE, Henry—G. H. Haulenbeck Advertising Agency	244
DUFFY, Frank E.—Louis L. Coudert	139
DUNN, Charles W., and Martin J. Ward—Charles A. Berry	187
EARLL, Frank J.—John Lempfert	257
FALLIK, Gerson—Samuel Schmalheiser	1,400
SAME—same	1,547
SAME—Charles A. Klats and others	2,598
SAME—same	2,802
FISCHER, Frederick G.—Edward C. Hazard and others	64
FITZHARRIS, Mary A.—Daniel Quinn and Thomas J. Barnaby	109
FLEISCHNER, Alfred—Charles Wahlig and Martin J. Cassidy	862
FOX, Edward and Gustave—Louis Nykerk	102
GARRIQUES, William A., and others—Walter Rollings, administrator, &c	6,412
GOLDMAN, Benjamin—Isaac Levy and others	38
GOLDSMITH, Emil—Franz Saller	235
GOLDSTEIN, Moses A.—Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory	123
GOODWIN, Michael—William Gubner	79
HAACK, Nicholas—Henrietta Wehmier	1,466
HAGAN, Thomas—Reuben Krause	3,566
SAME—Same	2,920
HARLOCK, Waldegrave—John Warren Lawton	963
HECHT, Max and Sigmund G.—Charles Butt	76
HERNSHEIM, Louis—Frederick Berenbrock	976
HERZOG, Julia—Jacob Folda	869
HILTON, Albert B.—Charles Spielmann and others	4,008
JENKINS, Theodore P., and others—James W. Boby	896
J. H. FURBER COMPANY—Henry W. Eaton, as assignee	111
JOHN KRODER, (Incorporated)—The Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company	1,158
JUEH, Wilhemine—Karl M. Wallach	8,324
SAME—Same	4,784
KIRCHHEIMER, Theodore—Elmer E. Kirkland and Alfred T. Kirkland	93
KLEIN, Josephine—The German Exchange Bank	738
LAUX, Christian—Dorothea Mayer	1,712
LEVI, Henrietta and Bernard S.—Melanchon Woolsey Borlam and others, trustee	3,858
LION, Nathan—John and George Williams	435
SAME—Hugo Mayer and others	356
LION, Nathan—Joseph T. Low and others	1,577
SAME—Joseph Sawyer and others	2,069
SAME—Levi Spiegelberg and others	925
SAME—Joseph T. Low and others	1,471
SAME—John C. Wilmerding and others	738
SAME—Rufus F. Greeley and others	1,057
LUSTGARTINT, Harris—Annie R. Bennett and others	110
MALLOY, John J.—William A. Lillendahl	231
MEARS, Richard—Frank Abbott	393
MIRICK, William F.—Leonard Bronner	121
MOYNE, Marcel—Charles A. and Edward Du Vivier	289
MULLER, John—Julius Lang	272
MUSCHEL, Max—Raritan Woolen Mills	101
ODELL, Magdalena—Joseph Beck	129
PAGE, Allen H.—William C. Taylor	2,850
PRICE, Barnett L.—Charles G. Ross	1,864
PRICE, Barnett L.—Rufus F. Greeley and others	4,706
QUIRK, Stephen G.—Martin Isenberg	595
REED, Frederic S.—Daniel Birdsall	88
REISS, Max—Jacob Nabenzahl	2,776
REYNOLDS, George H.—Meyer Klein	77
RICHMAN, Charles—David Levy	587
SANDFORD, Walter—The Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company	1,056
SCHULTZ, Christine—Henry Piering	353
SCHWEIZER, Otto—Charles Kaufman and others	336
SIEGEL, Hyman—The Padlock Cork Company	159
SMITH, Louis—Ida Burstein	102
SAME—Isaac Saperstein	217
SNEED, James W.—Anna C. Joutel	331
STEDWELL, George H.—C. B. Barker & Co., Limited	395
STEINHARDT, Julius L.—Russell Murray	498
THE STREETER LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY—Annie J. E. Speed	507
THOMAS, William A.—Burrelle Press Clipping Bureau	70
TINKER, Henry C.—John Weber	297
TUCKER, Henry B.—Robert M. Thompson and others	180
VAN AKEN, Nancy A.—The Richard Grant Company	4,207
WYTHE, William H.—Consolidated Safety Pin Company	124

BALLOTS TO BE REPRINTED.

Decision in Westchester Republican Contest Upsets All Calculations.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Second District decided yesterday that the name of Benjamin L. Fairchild should appear as an independent Republican nominee for Congress in the Sixteenth Congressional District.

The decision settles the contest between Mr. Fairchild and William L. Ward, but it puts the printer who prepared the ballots and the election officials to great inconvenience. All their work must be done again in the little time before election.

A decision rendered at the same time as the Ward-Fairchild decision declares Richard S. Emmet, Jr., a Platt adherent, the regular Republican candidate for Assembly from the Second District of Westchester, and orders his name printed on the ballot in place of that of Joseph E. Ennis.

The orders of the Appellate Court were served on Police Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday, and he forwarded them to Martin B. Brown, the official printer. More than 100,000 of the ballots bearing the names of Ward and Ennis have already been printed, and many of them have already been delivered to the different Town Clerks to be forwarded to the polling places. Mr. Brown said that he will do the best he can, but, as the ballots should be delivered today, it is not at all certain that they will be ready in time.

The faulty ruling under which the first ballot was printed will cost Westchester County $8,000, and New-York City a trifle less.

Watched for a Month and Arrested.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Oct. 30.—Richard Doran is in jail for the murder of Sarah Jane Dotts. He was arrested this afternoon by detectives, who have been shadowing him for a month.

The body of the woman was found Sept. 27. Her skull was crushed and she had been choked to death. Doran had been seen with her the night before, and was the last person seen in her company. She was a witness against Doran in a larceny case, and he had threatened several times to put her out of the road if she told all she knew.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 109—The United States vs. Mitchell King.—Passed for settlement on motion for the appellant.

No. 115—The United States vs. Desiderio Gomez and others.—Passed for settlement on motion for the appellant.

No. 116—The United States vs. Frank Perew and others.—Passed for settlement on motion for the appellant.

No. 117—Lewis C. Rockwell vs. The Farmers' National Bank of Longmont.—From the Court of Appeals of Colorado.—Dismissed; record not printed.

No. 113—Lewis M. Stone vs. The United States and others.—Submitted on brief.

No. 114—James H. Devaughn and others vs. Sarah W. Hutchinson and others.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 2, when the call will be: Nos. 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127.

STATE COURTS.

The Court of Appeals.

Florence A. Smith, appellant, vs. City of Rochester; Anna D. Ritter vs. Fannie A. Devine and others, appellants; Henry Reens vs. Mail and Express Publishing Company, appellant; L. S. Samuel, appellant, vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company of New-York; M. F. Wager vs. T. B. Lenk, appellant; G. D. Barton Company vs. S. W. Cowan and others, appellants, and F. W. Heinsohn and others, respondents; J. P. McCormick vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant; A. Rich, appellant, vs. Manhattan Railway Company and another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. F. Hill and others vs. Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

J. A. Baker vs. Thomas Brown and others; motion for reargument.—Denied, without costs.

H. Fowler and another, appellants, vs. G. H. Wood.—Judgment affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the plaintiffs, with costs.

People ex rel. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant, vs. Tax Commissioners of New-York City, Taxes of 1895.—Reargument ordered, with leave to argue orally, only as to whether that clause of the Constitution which provides that "no unanimous decision of the Appellate Division shall there is evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding of fact or a verdict not directed by the court shall be reviewed by the Court of Appeals" is applicable to this appeal.

The court made an order giving the three members of the State Board of Law Examiners $500 extra compensation each for 1896 in addition to their regular annual allowance of $2,000.

John J. Goodrich vs. John Gillies, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Argued by Thomas F. Magner for appellant and by George S. Hastings for respondent.

Harry C. Adams vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company, appellant.—Argued by W. P. Prentice for appellant and by Westmoreland D. Davis for respondent.

John Courtney vs. Manhattan Railway Company and another, appellants.—Appeal dismissed, under Rule XV., without costs.

Emory M. Vantassel, appellant, vs. Greenwich Insurance Company.—Argued by George Richards for appellant and by Henry G. Ward for respondent.

Adjourned until Nov. 30, when the Fayerweather will contest will be argued.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business only.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Alexander Buchanan, John Hess, Catharine Nuss, Henrietta Siebenburg.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

LIBRARY'S HISTORIC SITE.

Massapequa Ground for Two Centuries in One Family.

MASSAPEQUA, L. I., Oct. 30.—The De Lancey Floyd-Jones Free Library at this place has been opened. This library, with its endowment, is the gift of Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, a veteran of the Mexican war, war of the rebellion, and Indian wars.

The library building is a modest structure, with a frontage of about twenty feet, and a depth, including its piazza, of thirty feet. The roof is what is usually called a hip-roof. It projects over the piazza, and is supported by four neat columns.

The interior walls and ceiling are of North Carolina pine, varnished. The room is enlivened by a handsome fireplace mantel and a few pictures. The shelving will hold about 2,500 volumes. The room is lighted by four Gothic windows, two on either side, and a smaller window in front, all with translucent glass. The library is chartered in accordance with the laws of the "University of the State of New-York," and its income is materially increased from the State Treasury.

The Trustees are Col. Floyd-Jones, who is President; Mrs. John D. Jones, Mr. William Carpender, Mr. George Stanton Floyd-Jones, Miss Mary Louise Floyd-Jones, the Rev. William Wiley, Rector of Grace Church; Mr. Coleman Williams, Mr. Edward H. Floyd-Jones, and Mrs. William Robison, who is Secretary and Treasurer. Miss Wiley will act as Librarian, and the library is to be open three days of each week.

The library adjoins Grace Church. It is upon land which came directly from Major Thomas Jones, who settled near this spot in October, 1696. This land was first given by Sachem Tackapousa and another, who kindly called himself Will Chippy, to twelve patentees, seven of whom, like Thomas Townsend, were from Newport, R. I. The date of this deed is Jan. 21, 1679.

Later, the son of Will Chippy, of the same name, reconsidered his father's "free gift," and in September, 1696, he demanded, "as son and heir of old Chippy, deceased," the right of regranting the land to Thomas Townsend, who had bought out the other eleven owners, his heirs and assigns, for the consideration that the said Thomas Townsend, his heirs and assigns, should present the said Will Chippy on each 1st of December one good, new, cloth coat, in each and every year of his life.

Major Thomas Jones married the daughter of Thomas Townsend. He was born in Strabane, Province of Ulster, Ireland. His family came originally from Wales. He took part in the Civil War on the side of James II., and was engaged in the battles of the Boyne, 1690, of Aghrim, 1691, and at the siege of Limerick, 1692. On the capitulation of the latter, he escaped to France. Then he went to Jamaica, and shortly after to Newport, R. I., where he married Freelove Townsend.

By this marriage, Major Jones and his wife became possessed of a large tract of land at what is now known as Massapequa. He added to this, and at his death, Dec. 13, 1713, he had about 6,000 acres. He held several prominent offices under the Colonial Government, and was appointed Major of the Queen's County Regiment April 3, 1706. Major Jones was the father of a large and distinguished family, members of which settled both on the north and south side of Long Island. A son, Judge Thomas Jones, while in comparative exile in England and in search of health, wrote a "History of New-York During the Revolution." This work, edited by Edward Floyd De Lancey, is well known, and at the date of its publication was very favorably noticed and extracted from, both for its own merits and the fact that it was a Tory's view of the Revolution. His residence at Fort Neck—built in 1770—is one of the handsome homes on the south side of Long Island, and is in an excellent state of preservation.

Judge Jones died without issue, but the marriage of his niece, Arabella Jones, daughter of David Jones, and Richard Floyd of Suffolk County, united the Floyds and Joneses, and their son, David Richard Floyd, in 1787 was legally authorized by the State of New-York to style himself David Richard Floyd-Jones, and is the progenitor of the large family at Massapequa.

Major Jones's remains, as well as those of many of his descendants, lie in the family plot adjoining the grounds of Grace Church, and very near the library. The Major wrote his own epitaph. It indicates not only the character of the country hereabouts at the time of his death, 1713, but also expresses his hopes as to the future of his family. It says:

Here Lyes Interred the Body of
Major Thomas Jones, who came from
Strabane, in the Kingdom of Ireland,
Sett

PRINCETON MEN CRIPPLES

CORNELL HAS A CHANCE TO WIN THE GAME TO-DAY.

Only Four of the Tiger Eleven Are Without Injury—Several of the Best Men May Not Last Through the Contest—"Straight" Football to Be Played by the Boys of Nassau—Special Trains Will Carry Crowds.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Princeton and Cornell will line up to-morrow on the University Field for their annual game of football. Great preparations for this game have been made by the Princeton management. The gridiron has been inclosed with a fence and big open stands have been built almost surrounding the field of play.

Special trains will be run from Philadelphia and New-York and a tremendous crowd is expected. The annual Cornell-Princeton game has not been played at Princeton in several years, Manhattan Field, New-York, usually being the scene of the contest. In these annual contests Princeton always has won, and this year Capt. Cochran expects to win again by hard work.

The Princeton team, at its best, probably could outplay the Ithacans with ease, but the hard games the Tigers have gone through in the last two or three weeks, and the hard daily practice, have left the players in bad condition. Several of the men are suffering from lame ankles and knees, and it is not improbable that one or two of the best men will be unable to last the hard game through. Only four of the men who will line up against Cornell are free from injuries.

Contrary to the usual custom of giving the football players a rest before a big game, Capt. Cochran lined his men up against the second eleven for a short practice game this afternoon, and gave them a quick, hard practice of fifteen minutes. The work was as good as has been witnessed for some time. The gates of the 'varsity field were thrown open to the college, and the students were enabled to get a line on the playing of the team for the first time in several days.

The secret practice seems to have developed the team work somewhat. The interference formed well, and was very effective, the scrub line giving way at every rush. Two touchdowns were secured by the first eleven. The fumbling has not been eradicated by the secret practice, and this seems likely to remain a permanent fault of the backs.

Hillebrand was still unable to play, but Capt. Cochran will place him in the line to-morrow, as his lameness is now nearly gone. Hillebrand's recovery will disturb former calculations on the line-up, retiring Tyler to the side lines. The latter will, however, play part of the game in place of Crowdis. Rosengarten and Reiter are also in fair condition again, and will be given an opportunity to play part of to-morrow's game.

As finally decided upon to-night by Capt. Cochran and the coachers, the line-up will be: Brokaw, left end; Church, left tackle; Crowdis, left guard; Galley, centre; Armstrong, right guard; Hillebrand, right tackle; Cochran, right end; Smith, quarter back; Bannard, left half back; Kelly, right half back; Baird, full back. Thompson will play part of the time at left end, and Tyler at left guard. During the game Rosengarten and Reiter will take Kelley's and Bannard's places.

Armstrong has a twisted knee, and has been unable to practice regularly for some time; Hillebrand has a "cholly horse" on one leg, which is depriving him of valuable practice; Cochran is injured in the ribs, and is obliged to retire from the hard games at the end of the first half; Smith has been suffering from a lame toe; Rosengarten, Bannard, Reiter, and Kelly, the half backs, are all injured in varying degrees of seriousness, but are playing in part of the daily practice, alternating at half back; Baird, at full back, is lame, but will play Saturday. Hillebrand, the promising tackle, is quite likely to be out of the game. He has not practiced in several days. Either Geer or Booth will take his place, but neither of these men is in good condition.

The Tigers will play "straight" football. Nothing in the nature of a trick has been attempted here this year except by visiting teams. The chief means of advancing the ball used by the Princetonians are bucking the line, skirting the ends, and kicking by Baird. Baird is now kicking well, and gets his punts off quickly. One fault with this style of play lies in the fact that the Princeton ends are not playing a first-class game. Their weak tackling is likely to give the Cornell backs numerous chances to carry the leather back considerably before it is downed.

OTHER FOOTBALL GAMES.

Yale Will Play West Point Cadets and Harvard the Indians.

Yale will play against the West Point team at West Point. The game, like the Princeton-Cornell game, will furnish a line on the relative strength of the Yale and Princeton teams. The Cadets are playing good football, and succeeded in holding the Tigers' score down to 11 points, a touch-down, goal from a touch-down, and a goal from the field. Yale will have to play hard to do better than this.

At Cambridge, Harvard's team will play against the Carlisle Indians, and the Indians think they will win. The Indians were beaten by Princeton by a score of 22 to 6, and by Yale by a score of 12 to 6.

Other college games scheduled for to-day are Trinity and Amherst, at Amherst; Tufts and Wesleyan, at Middletown; Bucknell and Pennsylvania State College, at Williamsport, Penn., and Rutgers and Annapolis, at Annapolis.

In this vicinity there will be several small games. The Brooklyn High School team will play against the Latin School at Eastern Park this morning, and the Irving Club will play the Yale freshman team at the same place in the afternoon. Manhattan College will play against the Yonkers Athletic Club team at Ohio Field. At Montclair the Montclair team will play against the San Remo Football Club. The Newark Field Club and the Staten Island Cricket Club teams will play at Livingston, S. I. At Orange there will be a game between the Orange Athletic Club and the Orange Young Men's Christian Association team.

The New-York University football team will play a return game with the New-Jersey Athletic Club eleven at Bergen Point. Bull, the old Yale full back, has been coaching the University boys, and as yet they have not been defeated. The teams will line up as follows:

University.	Position.	New-Jersey A. C.
Featherstone	Right end	Petz
B. Foster	Right tackle	Murphy or Fyfe
Carpenter	Right guard	Kindgen
Barringer	Centre	Cole
Nutter	Left guard	Crichton or Moore
Dwyer	Left tackle	Couch
Roper	Left end	Masterson, (Capt.)
Russell	Quarter back	Moss or Simmons
C. Foster	Right half back	Ward or Aubet
Keane	Left half back	Barclay
Valentine, (Capt.)	Full back	Whyte

A CUP FOR LINDSLEY TAPPIN.

Won the Westbrook Golf Trophy After Excellent Play.

Golfing interest and enthusiasm continued yesterday on the Westbrook Golf Club's links, at Islip, L. I.

The big event on the programme, the Westbrook Cup tournament, was finished. Lindsley Tappin, one of the young golfers of the club, won first prize.

A new club record for the eighteen holes was established by J. M. Knapp during his Consolation Cup round with F. W. Menzies. Knapp went around in 83 strokes.

Among some of the prominent persons on the links were Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. E. F. Havemeyer, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Knapp, Miss Nicholas, Mrs. R. H. Duval, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. de Goicouria, Mrs. Schuyler Parsons, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, and Mrs. C. P. Williams. W. K. Vanderbilt gave a dance at his residence in the evening to the golfers and a number of other guests. The summary:

Westbrook Cup Tournament.—Semi-Final Round.—C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, beat Henry B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook, 1 up; Lindsley Tappin, Westbrook, beat James A. Park, St. Andrew's, 1 up. (19 holes.)

Final Round—Lindsley Tappin beat C. L. Tappin, 3 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Cup Tournament.—Second Round—H. Townsend, Oyster Bay, beat J. C. Tappin, Westbrook, 4 up and 3 to play; C. F. Watson, Westbrook, beat F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia, 3 up and 1 to play; F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's, beat F. O. Beach, Newport, 2 up and 1 to play; J. M. Knapp, Westbrook, beat O. W. Bird, Meadowbrook, 1 up; G. E. Armstrong, St. Andrew's, beat Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., Baltusrol, 4 up and 3 to play; C. W. Barnes, St. Andrew's, beat Alexander Morten, Ardsley, 3 up and 2 to play; James A. Tyng, Morristown, beat Richard Peters, Newport, 2 up and 1 to play; W. Rutherfurd, Meadowbrook, beat Charles Bohlen, Philadelphia, 8 up.

Third Round.—Townsend beat Watson, 5 up and 4 to play; Knapp beat Menzies, 5 up and 4 to play; Armstrong beat Barnes, 6 up and 6 to play; Tyng beat Rutherfurd, 2 up.

To Run at Morris Park To-Day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs, handicap. Gotham, 132 pounds; Harry Reed, 129; Rubicon, 118; Bonaparte, 115; Tremargo, 114; Lady Diamond, 110; Cleophus, 100; Rhodesia and Forget, 105 each; Set Fast, 104; Winged Foot, 103; Storm King, 102; Chic, 100; Religion and Fly, 98 each; Trayline, 96; Successful, 95; Ethel and Miss Prim, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Withers mile. Septour, 112 pounds; Ameer and Sir Dixon, Jr., 110 each; Marshall, 108; Beldemare and Brisk, 101 each; Find Out, 100; Eloroy, Dalgretti, and Campania, 97 each; Valley, Kingstone, and Golf, 96 each; Tunis and Jefferson, 88 each.

THIRD RACE.—Fordham Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Seven furlongs. Gotham, 144 pounds; Brandywine, 130; Hornwell, 128; Hawarden, 117; Halfing, 116; George Rose, 111; Storm King, 108; Challenger, 107; Arapahoe, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—Turf and Field Club Handicap. Two miles, over the hill. Sir Walter, 122 pounds; Dutch Skater, 113; Souffle, 105; Maurice, 102; Ramiro, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—Feather Purse, for all ages. Two miles, over Withers course. Rey del Mar, 124 pounds; Doggett and Sir Dixon, Jr., 122 each; Baroness and Eloroy, 121 each; Midgley, 119; Premier and Ben Eder, 109 each; Tragedian, 89; Trayant, 81; St. Roque and Azure, 79 each; Trayline, 76.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Arabian, 110 pounds; Dye and Rollins, 109 each; Tragedian and Valley Girl, 108 each; Euphemia L., 105; Estaca, 104; Takanassee, 101; Fratello and Billali, 98 each; Iroquoise, Spinning Wheel, One Chance, and Maud Adams, 95 each; Tobias, 93.

To Try for Cycle Road Records.

There will be several record trials by members of the Kings County Wheelmen on the Rockaway Road, on Long Island, to-day. The club's "quad." team and several tandems will be used for pacing purposes. W. H. Ross, "Charlie" Earl, and A. G. Relyea will be among those to ride. They will try for the road marks from five to twenty-five miles. Earl's best work has been done above five miles, and he feels confident of placing some new figures to his credit.

Cyclists to Bowl This Winter.

Chairman W. C. M. Hotze of the Bowling Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs discussed the preliminary arrangements for the annual tournament last evening with his fellow-committeemen, and Nov. 16 was the date chosen for the opening games. The tournament will be decided on Reid's alleys, in Church Street, near Duane, where the tourney of last Winter was rolled. Monday and Friday will be tournament nights throughout the season.

"Poly. Prep." Team Defeated.

The St. Paul's School football team of Garden City, L. I., easily outclassed the Polytechnic Preparatory eleven at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon in the championship series of the Long Island Inter-Scholastic League and defeated the latter by the score of 18 to 0. Only two twenty-minute halves were played, as owing to the lightness of the "Poly. Prep." team "Poly.'s" Captain refused to play the regulation thirty-five-minute halves.

SUICIDE STUDENT'S LETTERS.

Directions that Gregory of Cornell Gave About His Affairs.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Stephen S. Gregory, the twenty-three-year-old Cornell student, despondent from overwork, who killed himself with a dose of cyanide of potassium last night, left two letters. The one addressed to the suicide's mother in Slaghts, Col., has been mailed to her. The other, addressed to Assistant Instructor Mark W. Rowe, is as follows:

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1896.

Dear Friend: Please take charge of my things. I have either $4 or $6 in bank, over $10 in cash, and my board is paid until Nov. 14 in advance. Get the money from Parker. Please sell some of my things, say books and instruments, to pay all funeral expenses, and pay Mrs. Mather up to date.

Please don't send to my people for any money. Send the rest of my things to Mrs. W. C. Finch, Grand View, Ind., my sister. My mother and sister live in Slaghts, Col. The box of books in closet belongs to Waesche; give them to Keays. The books on this table belong to Prof. Crandall, C. E. Library, and Noe. I have a set of instruments at C. E. Building; sell them. Oblige, for the last time, yours,

STEPHEN S. GREGORY.

The letter to the mother intrusted to Rowe was unsealed, but its contents are refused for publication. In it Gregory wrote in effect that he was a victim of overstudy and feared the loss of his mind. Gregory was a graduate of the University of Texas and a fellow in civil engineering at Cornell. He had not become generally known to his mates here.

He Took His Life in Grief.

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Oct. 30.—Richard Tookey, about thirty-five, of this place, an employe of the G. I. R. Rubber Company, committed suicide last night by taking poison. Despondency over the death of his brother is believed to have been the cause. He leaves a wife and four children.

Girl Took Poison After a Reproof.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 30.—Grace Parker, aged fifteen, committed suicide yesterday by taking morphine. She was piqued over being reprimanded for having absented herself from Sunday school. Her father is Dr. S. S. Parker.

Duck Hunter Shot His Father.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 30.—Isadore Lash, a well-known resident of this village, and his son went duck hunting on the ponds this morning. They started early and separated. The son saw something move in the bushes. He believed it a duck and fired. There was a shriek, and young Lash discovered that he had wounded his father, who was stooping down for a drink. The wound is in the hip and is serious.

Cars Run Over a Boy Between Rails.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Oct. 30.—A two-year-old son of Patrick Quinn, while at play on the tracks of the Boston and Albany Railroad, at Park's Corner, was knocked down by a freight train to-day. The train could not be stopped until twelve cars had passed over the child. The trainmen found him lying between the tracks, only temporarily stunned, and with a slight cut on his head.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW ENGLAND, rain, followed by clearing and fair weather in south portion, southerly to westerly winds, cooler in south portion Saturday evening.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, AND DELAWARE, generally fair and slightly cooler during the day, probably threatening weather in the morning, brisk westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, slightly cooler, westerly winds.

NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair Saturday, westerly winds, cooler Saturday night. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, light, variable winds. GEORGIA, fair, westerly winds, slightly cooler in northern portion. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, light, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, and ARKANSAS, fair, light, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW MEXICO, fair, southerly to westerly winds, slightly warmer. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, southerly to westerly winds. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, cooler, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair, probably light local showers on the lakes, cooler and brisk westerly winds. INDIANA, generally fair and cooler, westerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, probably preceded by local showers in extreme northern portions, northwesterly winds, cooler in southern and central portions. LOWER MICHIGAN, local rains, clearing in southern portion, brisk and high westerly winds, cooler in southeast portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, rain, brisk to high winds, shifting to northwesterly, colder. WISCONSIN, light rain or snow, followed by clearing weather, brisk and high northwesterly winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, westerly winds, cooler. IOWA, generally fair during the day, preceded by local snows in northeast portion in the morning, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, light rain or snow in the early morning, followed by fair weather during the day, northerly winds, warmer in northern portion. KANSAS, fair, northerly to westerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, northerly winds, shifting to southerly. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, preceded by local snows in east portion in the early morning, northerly winds, becoming variable, warmer. WYOMING, warmer, fair, southerly winds. MONTANA, probably fair and warmer, southwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed at all lake stations and on the Atlantic coast, from Cape Hatteras to New-York City.

ALL PROPHETS FALLIBLE

PAST ELECTION PREDICTIONS WOFULLY IN ERROR.

Senator Quay Leads the List of Those Whose Enthusiasm Has Run Away with Judgment—Some of the Famous Guesses Which Have Made Guessers Ridiculous—Wanamaker and Harrison in the List of Those Who Erred.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—In connection with the wide divergence of estimates and claims as to the outcome of the Presidential election, some previous signal failures of election prophecies are recalled.

Four years ago Senator Quay, in New-York, said that the election of Harrison was certain. "This belief," he added, "is not based on hope, but on an absolute knowledge of the conditions existing in the so-called doubtful States. Harrison will have 211 Electoral votes outside of Indiana, New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and West Virginia. Kansas and Wisconsin are perfectly safe."

Harrison received but 145 Electoral votes altogether. Kansas and Wisconsin were not safe, for Weaver carried Kansas and Cleveland carried Wisconsin.

R. C. Kerens, member of the National Republican Committee from Missouri, said: "I have investigated carefully, and know that Harrison will carry every State that he carried four years ago." Harrison failed to carry eight States that he had carried four years before.

John Wanamaker, Postmaster General, had been stumping in Indiana, and gave this as his prediction: "I have no doubt, judging from the enthusiasm that I saw everywhere, that Indiana will go for Harrison." Indiana gave Cleveland a plurality of over 7,000.

Garret A. Hobart said at that time: "We are as sure of New-Jersey as we are of anything." New-Jersey went Democratic by 14,000.

Dr. E. A. Nicholas of the Michigan Populist State Committee said that three of the Electoral votes of that State would undoubtedly go to Weaver. None of them went to Weaver.

Regarding New-York, the Chairman of the Republican Committee prophesied that Harrison would get it by 18,000. Harrison lost it by 45,000.

Said Allen G. Thurman, candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket, at the close of the campaign of 1888: "The Democrats will carry New-York and Indiana without a doubt." They lost New-York by 13,000 and Indiana by 2,300.

Senator Voorhees had said that Indiana would go Democratic by 10,000, and that a Republican poll of the State which had been suppressed had shown a Democratic plurality of 5,500.

Gov. Gray of Indiana was quoted as saying that the State was safe for Cleveland, and the remark was added: "Gov. Gray has the reputation of dealing in facts, not fiction, and is not inclined to be misled by the enthusiasm of the moment." Gov. Gray proved to have been dealing in fiction.

Speaker John G. Carlisle said a few days before election: "There is no doubt of Cleveland's election. The Republicans have practically given it up." Cleveland got 169 Electoral votes, and Harrison 233.

Fred Lanman, who in 1888 was a prominent Democratic politician of Iowa, was bold enough to say that even that State would go for Cleveland. "Prohibition," he asserted, "has killed Republicanism in Iowa. People will be surprised at the number of Democratic votes cast." Iowa went Republican, as usual, by 32,000, and the number of Democratic votes cast was but 2,000 greater than in 1884.

Ohio, in 1888, was claimed before election by the Republican managers by 38,000 and by the Democrats by 13,000. The former were too high by 18,500.

When the campaign of 1884 was drawing to a close Chairman Jones of the Republican National Committee said that Blaine's plurality in New-York would be 30,000; in Indiana, 10,000, and in New-Jersey 6,000. Cleveland's plurality in New-York was 1,049, in Indiana 6,527, and in New-Jersey 4,358. Gorman had said the Democrats would get New-York by 40,000.

Thurman predicted that the Democrats would carry Ohio, but the Republicans carried it by 32,000.

Stephen B. Elkins declared that there was no question that West Virginia was safe for Blaine. It was safe for Cleveland by over 4,000.

In 1880 the Democratic National Committee gave it out that a close canvass had shown that New-York would give Hancock a plurality of 30,000. It gave Garfield a plurality of 21,000.

Gov. English of Connecticut predicted 5,000 plurality in that State for Hancock. Its plurality for Garfield was 2,600.

SARATOGA OFFICIAL ACCUSED.

Police Commissioner Smith Arrested in Civil Action.

SARATOGA, Oct. 30.—Police Commissioner Adam B. Smith, President of the Adam B. Smith Company, one of the largest dry goods firms in this village, was arrested to-day in a civil action brought by Dr. C. S. Grant to recover $1,000 which, it is claimed, was loaned to the company upon false and fraudulent representations made by Mr. Smith at the time of the loan, Sept. 22.

Mr. Smith claimed that the company was strong financially, but knew that it owed Tefft, Weller & Co. of New-York on notes and open accounts a sum amounting, with interest, to over $17,000. The store was closed Oct. 24 on three executions, aggregating $17,000, in favor of Tefft, Weller & Co.

The order of arrest to-day was granted by Justice J. R. Putnam, and directed the Sheriff to hold Mr. Smith to bail in the sum of $1,000. An undertaking was at once executed to obtain his discharge from arrest, which at a late hour had not been obtained.

It is understood from reliable sources that the liabilities of the concern will amount to $50,000, with assets of about $15,000. The company was incorporated with $25,000 capital, of which Mr. Smith, as President and Treasurer, held 235 shares at $100 each. The failure and subsequent proceedings have caused a great sensation in business circles here.

At the store of Tefft, Weller & Co., yesterday afternoon it was said that the firm knew nothing of Adam B. Smith's dealings with Dr. Charles S. Grant. Smith's store was closed on an execution obtained by Tefft, Weller & Co.

In Prison for Killing a Peeper.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The police this morning arrested Thomas Manchester, a clerk, and Miss Edna Miner for the murder of Martin Delaney, a young man who was killed last night while peering over a stone wall at a young man and a young woman on the Hyde Park Road. Immediately after the arrest the girl confessed that she was with Manchester last night, and that he fired the fatal shot. Manchester declines to talk. He is a married man, and there is great indignation over the affair. Miss Miner was until a short time ago a waitress in a local restaurant.

Reward for Jacques Increased.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 30.—Sheriff Addison Johnson of Westchester County this evening increased the reward offered for the arrest of Edward Jacques, alias Peter James, from $250 to $750. The new development to-day was the receipt by Sheriff Johnson of a letter from one of the detectives saying he was sure he was on the track. The Sheriff does not attach much importance to this, but he expresses little doubt of the man's capture in a short time.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (corner Lexington Av.) Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M. Subject, "Christian Citizenship." 8 P. M., a native preacher from Arimathea will preach. Come and you will be interested. Song service 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ATTENTION!—CHRISTIANS AND THOSE wishing to become such are cordially invited away from turmoil next Tuesday evening for prayer and song at St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St., 3d Av. Col. Hadley leads.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER OF 20th St.—Rev. George Batchelor of Boston will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited. Communion at close of morning service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66TH ST.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; evensong at 8 P. M.; (seats free.) Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 33th St.—Service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., will preach.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 37th St.
HENRY VAN DYKE, PASTOR.
Dr. van Dyke will preach Sunday, Nov. 1st, at 11 A. M.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of service. Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., will preach at 4:30 P. M. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches; 11, "The Goodly Wings of the Peacock"; 8, "Capital and Labor Issue in This Campaign." All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—President Francis L. Patton, D. D., Princeton, N. J., will preach; services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST.—Sunday, Nov. 1, Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M. Morning prayer, sermon, ordination of deacons, the Bishop of Washington officiating, and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Choral service, with sermon, 8 P. M. The rector, J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., will preach morning and evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57TH ST., BEtween 6th and 7th Avs.—Dr. MacArthur, pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening; evening subject, "Characteristics and Lessons of the Campaign." All welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 3; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH Av. and 14th St., S. Parkes Cadman, Pastor.—10:30 A. M., Holy Communion and Reception of Members; 11 and 8, sermons by Mr. Cadman; Monday lecture by Margaret Bottome. Tuesday, Oriental lecture, in costume. Attractive service every night.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
Mercer St., near 8th, one block west of Broadway.
Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor. To-morrow at 11 A. M.
REV. DR. GUERRANT,
of Louisville, Ky., will preach; and at 7:45 P. M.
REV. DR. A. B. SIMPSON.
All are cordially welcome. All the seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—Nov. 1, All Saints' Day; 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, holy communion; special sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., choral evensong; sermon by Rev. John Williams, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Ave. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Morning subject: A sermon in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel D. Youmans. Evening subject: "Alexander Hamilton and Honest Finance."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching—"A Last Word Before Election." 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning service and Holy Communion at 11; evening service at 8. All persons cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach. Subject, "Social Discontent." All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"The Christian Citizen." Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., at 8 P. M.; topic—"Seeing Life."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., topic—"The Mission of America to the World," and 8 P. M., topic, "An Honest Man's the Noblest Work of God."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.; Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. N. H. Van Arsdale, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

D. L. MOODY AND IRA D. SANKEY, ASsisted by other speakers and singers, will hold a conference for Bible study and the deepening of spiritual life, in Cooper Union Hall, New-York, Nov. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Seats free.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "The Beatific Vision."
4 P. M., The Hebrew Hymn Book No. XIX. Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. the pastor will preach. In the morning, annual sermon. In the evening: "The Training of a Nation." Midweek service Friday evening. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Service Sunday, 1st prox., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D STREET.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
The pastor will preach at each service.
Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

JOINT COMMUNION OF ALL THE CHURCHES will be held in the church, West End Av. and 77th St., Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to which members of all the Collegiate Churches and Chapels are cordially invited.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach in the morning and the Rev. Dr. Parry, pastor of Alexander Baptist Church, will preach in the evening. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Midweek service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the pastor, followed by the service of holy communion. 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (at 53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach: 11 A. M., "Our Country's Crisis"; 8 P. M., "Christ Our Healer." Chorus choir. Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 57th St.—The pastor, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible class Saturday evening.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square, South.—Edward Judson will preach, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for evening, "The Saloon the Poor Man's Church." Service every night, including Saturday.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with Adult Classes, 9:30. Service at 11 o'clock; subject, "In the Spirit on the Lord's Day."

PASTORS OF NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND vicinity will meet for prayer and testimony in chapel of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 55th St., N. Y., at 8 P. M. next Monday. Rev. A. C. Dixon will preside.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., pastor emeritus, and at 8 P. M. preaching by the Rev. John Gillespie, D. D.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Nov. 1, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Need of New Political Leaders." All interested are invited.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St., Rev. J. W. Brown, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 4 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "A Panacea for Wounded Hearts," and 8 P. M.; subject, "The Great Election; What Ticket Shall I Vote?" The public is cordially invited to all services.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East 42d St.—Sunday services. Prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. McGrew will officiate. Seats free.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By Protestant woman as thoroughly experienced chambermaid or parlormaid; very best city references. W., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or housework in small private family. 306 East 24th St., McDermont's bell.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls, one as cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; cook, wages $20; chambermaid, $17; city preferred. Call, Saturday, E. C., 227 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant woman as a first-class cook; good baker; thoroughly understands all branches; three years' reference; country preferred. 210 West 28th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By refined North German as dressmaker, seamstress, or nursery governess; references. A., 3 East 72d St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID or TRAVELING COMPANION.—As maid or traveling companion, near lady, by French-speaking person; cheerful, good sailor; packer; undeniable references. D., Box 316, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By young English girl as maid to elderly lady, or as chambermaid; city references. A. B., 55 West 11th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant as maid and seamstress; at present employer, 305 West 75th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; personal city reference; shirts a specialty. 316 East 60th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a competent French nurse and seamstress. Can be seen on Monday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at the residence of her employer, 21 West 21st St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable young woman as infant's nurse; is trustworthy and competent; has excellent reference. L. L., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By professional waitress, by day. A. M., 221 West 15th St.

Miscellaneous.

CATERER or HOUSEKEEPER.—Flats or apartments, or any place of trust; thoroughly understands her business; highest city reference. R. L., 121 West 40th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age 38; height, 5 feet 9; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; single or where second kept; first-class on silver; two and a half years' character; one and a half previous; tall. Thomas, 139 East 25th St.

BUTLER.—By a very competent butler; understands the duties of his position thoroughly; first-class city reference. Address care O'Connor, 14 East 54th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; tall, and extremely competent; neat appearance; with highest references; long experience. H., 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent French butler; speaks English fluently; personal reference from last employer. E. S., Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced; age, 35; good personal reference; in

NEW-YORK IN GALA DRESS

STREETS BLAZING WITH THE NATIONAL COLORS.

On Every Side the Red, White, and Blue Banners Bear Testimony to the City's Interest in the Great Parade—The Line of March of the Great Parade Brilliantly Decorated—Preparations for the Demonstration.

From the Battery to Central Park, Broadway presented a blaze of color yesterday, as if every householder had accepted the invitation to celebrate Flag Day and welcome the big demonstration for sound money. Many flags have hung abroad since the opening of the campaign, but when the sun went down yesterday their numbers had increased by thousands.

But three buildings were undecorated from the Battery to City Hall Park. One of the three was in course of construction, and another was St. Paul's Church. Trinity Church showed no great display of color, but some patriotic workman engaged there on the repairs to the south side of the roof had tacked a small flag to one of the scaffold poles, and it waved there as bravely as the eighty-foot banner across the block below. From City Hall Park to Madison Square there was not one occupied building but showed at one or more of its windows the red, white, and blue of the National flag.

Some of the decorations were costly and artistic in their arrangement, but there was no variation to the monotony of the whole. The motive was the same on the building that showed a yard of bunting as on the building that showed fifty banners. It was always the American flag. For miles, standing on Broadway and looking ahead or behind, to the right or to the left, the distance was filled with the waving color. The display is not only in the business quarters. In the residential sections and in the poorer habitations of the east and extreme west sides, it is the same. Everywhere the American flag. And by noon to-day there will be more.

Calvary Baptist Church flies a big flag, and the officers of the Collegiate Reformed Church, the oldest in the country, have ordered that every church under their direction shall be decorated. In giving the order the officers explained that it was done in no partisan spirit, but from patriotic sentiment. There is no doubt that many of the other city churches will follow the example set. The Collegiate Reformed Churches are at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street; Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, Second Avenue and Seventh Street, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, and Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street.

The Stock Exchange was handsomely decorated with streamers and flags from the roof, festooning to the galleries, and the Consolidated and Petroleum Exchanges bore like testimony to the stand of their members on the money question. At the Produce Exchange nearly every member while attending to business either carried a flag or was intent on buying one. Flags were sold on the floor. At first the industry was advertised by placards, but a member of the Floor Committee objected to that violation of the rules, and afterward the emblems were sold without advertising.

The temptation to have a rehearsal of the jubilee of to-day was not resisted by some of the gay members. Enthusiasm burst out suddenly, and Walker Bevan, Archibald Montgomery, Walker Wright, and William Stillwell headed a parade of flag wavers, who marched around the Exchange floor venting their feelings in shouts and cheers, to which the spectators generously responded. Only McKinley campaign cries were heard.

The novel scheme of Mr. Gilbert T. Woglom of the Jewelers' Sound Money Club, who is an expert on kites, to send a train of kites aloft scattering flags, as described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday, has attracted imitators, and Mr. Woglom has made a slight alteration in his plans. Instead of flying his kites from the Judson Memorial in Washington Square, he will, if the winds be propitious, send them up from Madison Square, where the thousands around the reviewing stands can enjoy the sight. He will send up a train of eight or more kites with three pilot kites of red, white, and blue. These will be followed by several of bright gold, while all will carry and sustain a silken flag 12 feet in length of golden yellow. This flag will be unfurled when the kites shall have risen a thousand feet or more among the clouds, and as it unfolds to the breeze in the upper air, hundreds o tiny flags hidden within it will flutter down toward the earth.

William A. Eddy, Henry L. Allen, Henry C. Burdett, and C. B. Dwyer of New-York will attempt to float a camera and flags in midair above Broadway and Duane Street from the Mutual Reserve Building. Fourteen large kites, red, white, blue, and yellow, (for gold,) are in readiness for the ascension. The kites, except in case of wind below three miles an hour, will be sent up at 10 o'clock A. M., and midair photographs of the great parade will be taken rapidly until 4 or 5 P. M., when the camera will be hauled in and an additional flag sent up in its place.

In lower Fifth Avenue there is less attempt at decoration than anywhere else along the line. The Brevoort House and the new Grosvenor are draped with the tricolored bunting gracefully festooned, and the Methodist Book Concern's building and the home of the Baptist Publishing Society are handsomely draped. A flag hangs from the Presbyterian Building in marked contrast to the ornate display at Gordon's piano factory on the opposite side of the street. A draping along the balcony of the window of the Appellate Court is the only sign of color that relieves the dead whiteness of the Constable Building, at Eighteenth Street.

One or more flags fly from nearly every private house on the avenue and along the north side of Washington Square. When the great procession passes there will probably be at least one sign of appreciation of the demonstration for honest money fluttering from every house along the line of march.

READY FOR THE PARADE.

Arrangements Completed for the Sound-Money Demonstration.

All the arrangements for the big sound-money parade were completed last night, as far as it was possible to complete them. The divisions and sub-divisions were all assigned to their proper positions, and were notified of the time they were expected to be in line. Nothing more to insure the success of the demonstration could be done at the headquarters of the managers. As a demonstration, its success is assured by the number of the organizations and men who are ready to turn out. As a parade and review, success can only be achieved, Mr. A. Noel Blakeman, Gen. Porter's chief of staff, says, by implicit obedience to orders on the part of the associations participating.

Mr. Blakeman said yesterday: "It is no child's play to handle 150,000, or even 125,000, men, and unless the directions sent out from headquarters are followed, confusion is sure to arise. The parade will be in progress certainly for more than ten hours. During the greater part of that time all the down-town streets will be crowded, and nothing but a strict adherence to orders can pull us through."

The parade will start at 10 o'clock, and it is expected that the twenty mounted police who will clear the way for the column will pass the reviewing stand one hour later.

Gen. Porter is more concerned at the possibility of overcrowding and disorder at the dismissal of the parade than at the beginning. In the general orders issued on Wednesday, he called special attention to the limited territory for disbanding, and explained that the parade would be disbanded by wheeling the different organizations left and right alternately into Fortieth and other side streets.

In order to more effectually look after that end of the parade Gen. Porter will not leave his place in the line of march to join the other reviewing officers in the grand stand. Accompanied by his chief of staff and personal staff he will ride at the head of the procession, following the double file of police, until the parade is over and all the organizations have disbanded. He will be escorted by a mounted guard of 100 men. De Ruyter Hollins will command the escort. Under him will be, among others, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Simon J. Drake, the Rev. Abbott Brown, Frederick T. James, Charles R. Flint, Theodore H. Price, F. C. Hollins, G. C. Bennett, Henry Swords, Warren E. Dennis, William and H. C. Beadleston, Sam C. Blagden, Jr., Dr. Beach Emmett, William Loew, Wright Barclay, Henry Bull, Richard Lawrence, Ambrose Henry, Henry W. McVickar, Frederick Bull, H. B. Johnson, Albert Pean, Schuyler Schieffelin, F. H. Van Rensselaer, Lawrence Robinson, Edward Thomas, John Plummer, Walter J. Peck, Samuel Walter Taylor, William E. Taylor, William A. Jamison, E. H. Barnes, E. W. Little, Col. E. B. Parsons, and Charles Struthers. The guard will be divided into five companies. One company will ride chestnut horses. All the others will ride bays and browns, nearly of a size, and all with their tails docked to an equal length.

Mayor Strong to Lead the March.

At 9:30 o'clock the Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association will call on Mayor Strong at his office in the City Hall and will escort him to his carriage. Former Mayor Hewitt will share the carriage with Mayor Strong. The committee, marching afoot, will take the carriage to Worth Street and Broadway, where the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club, who have the right of the line, will be formed, waiting for the order to march. The Mayor's carriage, immediately in the rear of the grand marshal's escort, will lead the parade.

At Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, as soon as it shall have passed the reviewing stand, the carriage will turn out of the procession with its escort. Mayor Strong and Mr. Hewitt will alight and walk to the reviewing stand, where seats have been reserved for them beside Gov. Morton. Gen. Porter and the paraders will continue the march to the disbanding place.

It was estimated last night that if all attended who had applied for places in the line more than 140,000 men would parade. At headquarters in the Mills Building that number was regarded as a conservative estimate. A good deal, of course, depends on the weather, but, rain or shine, the demonstration will be made, and, rain or shine, more than a quarter of a million of people will turn out to view it.

The number of divisions announced as participating—there are thirty-eight of them—by no means gives a fair idea of the size of the parade. The Dry Goods Republican Club will have in Division No. 1 twelve sub-divisions, each of 2,000 men; the Dry Goods McKinley and Hobart Association and the Paper and Associated Trades have each four divisions of 2,000 paraders; the Bankers and Brokers' Republican Club and the Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign Club will turn out from two to three sub-divisions each.

More than One Hundred Bands.

The music will be one of the features of the parade. There will be more than 100 bands in the line, distributed as follows: Boot and Shoe trade, two bands and one drum corps; Bankers and Brokers, four bands; Coal Trade, one band; Custom House Brokers, two bands and one drum corps; Coffee Exchange, two bands, one of forty and the other of thirty pieces; Clothiers, two bands; Cotton Exchange, one; Cloakmakers' employes, two, one of twenty-five and the other of fifteen pieces; Cloak trade, one of thirty pieces; Rug trade, five; Hide and Leather trade, one; Hatters, five; Hardware men, two, one of fifteen and the other of nineteen pieces, with a drum corps; Insurance men, seven bands; Jewelers, two and four drum corps; Lawyers, five bands, one of seventy, two of twenty, one of twenty-two, and one of thirty-five pieces; Leaf Tobacco trade, one of forty pieces; Steam, Water, and Gas Supply trades, one band; Merchant Tailors, one; Paper Makers, five; Produce Exchange, three; Railway and Steamship lines, three; Real Estate, one; New-York Railway Supplies and Metal Association, nine bands and seven drum corps; Wine and Spirit trades, one band; Wholesale Dry Goods Club, fifteen bands and five drum corps; West Side Sound Money League, three bands; Wool Exchange, one drum corps; Furniture trade, one drum corps, and Publishers and Advertisers' Club, three bands.

Adolph Kirchner's Thirteenth Regiment Band, composed of eighty pieces, will lead the United Trade Paper division.

At yesterday's meeting of the Dry Goods Republican Club, Chairman Fuller referred to the Popocratic claim of coercion and declared that he wanted the Captain of every platoon in the parade to see that no man marched under the American flag who was not ready to support it. He said that he honored no man would participate in the parade who was not a sound-money advocate at heart.

All the paraders will wear civilian clothes. There will be no uniforms, and no advertising banners or other advertising schemes in the line of march. Nearly all the paraders will wear dark clothes, with black derby hats and dark gloves, and will carry canes. A Broadway hatter, whose store is not far from the City Hall, said yesterday afternoon that he sold 171 black derby hats between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. One of the divisions of college students has announced that its men will wear McKinley cocked hats, but general orders have decreed that the demonstration is a serious one, and that it must be carried to the end in a serious and dignified manner.

THREE OFFICIAL STANDS.

Private Enterprise Provides Accommodations for Thousands.

Only three official stands have been put up for the big parade. Just south of the Worth Monument, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, is the reviewing stand, and opposite to it, backing on Madison Square, are the two "grand stands," so-called. The main stand will accommodate with seats 1,200 people. An extension to the north will seat 1,000 more.

From the reviewing stand Gov. Morton, Garret A. Hobart, and Timothy L. Woodruff will review the paraders. Mayor Strong, with his guest, ex-Mayor Hewitt, will join them. The invited guests on the stand will include Mark A. Hanna, John A. McCall, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Hugh J. Grant, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Charles S. Fairchild, J. Edward Simmons, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles A. Dana, William Steinway, Carl Schurz, W. Bourke Cockran, and Theodore Roosevelt.

The committee to receive reviewing and invited guests and to escort them to and from the reviewing point consists of Charles H. Webb, Samuel Bowne, Thomas H. Wood, Henry Hentz, Douglas Robinson, John T. Waring, Oscar S. Straus, Henry Avegg, John Sloane, and A. D. Juilliard.

Most of the seating capacity of the other stands has been placed at the disposal of the Campaign Committees and the different organizations participating in the parade.

There will be numerous unofficial stands. By special permission of the Board of Aldermen, in defiance of the objections of the police, trucks may stand on the corners of the side streets along the line of march. Only one truck, however, is allowed in each street. Places on the trucks will be for hire. Just beyond the Brunswick Hotel a large stand erected under authority of the Bureau of Incumbrances had seats for sale last night, and at the northwest side of the approach to the Washington Memorial Arch is a stand capable of accommodating about 200 people.

All along the route tiers of planking in the big store windows show the general interest in the parade. Windows commanding a good view of Broadway or Fifth Avenue cannot be hired at any reasonable price, and the few advertised for hire were snatched up almost as soon as the advertisements appeared in print.

Most of the hotels have arranged accommodations for their visitors, and strong bracings under the balconies of many windows along lower Fifth Avenue show preparation for a heavy gathering. In Broadway nearly all the buildings in course of construction have rude seats made of undressed planking, arranged along the scaffoldings. The Commercial Travelers' Sound-Money Club has a small stand at the corner of Broadway and Prince Street, and the hatters have a private box at the corner of Houston Street. A restaurant on Fifth Avenue, near Nineteenth Street, has built a stand in tiers raching from half the height of the building to the steps leading to the front door.

FORMATION OF THE PARADE.

Titles and Positions of the Organizations to be in the Line.

The parade will start from Broadway at Worth Street at 10 o'clock sharp. The route will be through Broadway to Waverley Place, thence west to Fifth Avenue, and thence north to Thirty-first Street, to Madison Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Forty-second Street.

Each organization will be formed into companies of single rank, sixteen files front, including two guides. Two or more bands will accompany each organization. The whole formation will be divided into thirty-eight divisions. A big white banner marked with the organization's name will be carried on the left of the last company of each body in the procession to designate its rear and to serve as a signal to the organization which is to follow.

Where the order on the following formation says "start at" it means as near to that time as the preceding organization shall have passed the assembling point.

The line will march in this order:

Twenty mounted policemen.

Grand Marshal Gen. Horace Porter, with his personal staff.

Escort to the Grand Marshal. One hundred mounted men, commanded by De Ruyter Hollins.

Mayor Strong in carriage with former Mayor Hewitt. The Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association will act as escort to the Mayor. They will be afoot.

First Division—Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club, William E. Webb Marshal. Parade at Worth Street. Start at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wool Exchange Association, William F. MacNaughton, Marshal. Parade at Beach Street. Start 10:10 A. M.

Cloak and Suit Trade Sound Money Club, G. Harry Abbott, Marshal. Parade at Beach Street. Start at 10:15 o'clock.

Second Division—Central Dry Goods and McKinley Association, Gen. J. W. Congdon, Marshal. Parade at Grand Street. Start at 11:45 o'clock.

Merchant Tailors' Sound Money League, E. Twyeffort, Marshal. Parade at Prince Street. Start at rear of preceding association.

Photographic Section, G. F. Finlay, Marshal. Parade at Greene to Prince Street. Start at rear of preceding section.

Third Division—Railway and Steamship Sound Money Club, John L. Snow, Marshal. Parade at Battery Place and Bowling Green. Start at 11 o'clock.

Fourth Division—Paper and Associated Trades, William D. May, Marshal. Parade at Greenwich Street and Battery Place. Start at 11:15 o'clock.

Fifth Division—Coal Trade Sound Money Club of New-York, Robert Olyphant, Marshal; parade at State Street, start at 11:50 o'clock.

Sixth Division—Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States, Col. Francis J. Crilly, Marshal; parade at Whitehall Street, start at 11:50 o'clock.

Seventh Division — Produce Exchange Sound Money League, Thomas A. McIntyre, Marshal; parade at Beaver Street, start at 12 o'clock M.

Architectural Division of the Sound Money Association, Bruce Price, Marshal; parade at Coenties Slip and march in rear of the Produce Exchange Sound Money League.

Eighth Division.—Custom House Brokers' Sound Money Club, William V. King, Marshal. Parade at Beaver Street and Hanover Square. Start at 12:20 o'clock P. M.

Ninth Division.—Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street Business Men's McKinley and Hobart Sound Money Club, Major Gustave A. Jahn, Marshal. Parade at Wall Street, east to South Street. Start at 12:35 o'clock.

Tenth Division.—Custom House Brokers' Sound Money Club, A. J. McCarthy, Marshal. Parade at Hanover Street. Start at 1 o'clock.

Eleventh Division.—Leaf Tobacco Trade Sound Money Club, Darius Ferry, Marshal. Parade at Water Street, north of Wall. Start at 1:15 o'clock.

Twelfth Division.—Bankers and Brokers' Republican Club, James D. Smith, Marshal. Parade at Broad Street, south of Wall Street, New Street, Exchange Place, and Beaver Street. Start at 1:20 o'clock.

Thirteenth Division.—Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign Club, James M. Varnum, Marshal. Parade at Pine, Nassau, and William Streets. Starts at 1:50 o'clock.

Fourteenth Division.—Insurance Sound Money Club, George B. Rhoades, Marshal. Parade at Cedar Street. Start at 2:05 o'clock.

Fifteenth Division.—Real Estate Sound Money League, John F. Doyle, Marshal. Parade at Liberty Street, east of Broadway. Start at 2:30 o'clock.

Sixteenth Division.—New-York Protective Machinery, Railway Supply, and Metal Association. Col. Henry A. Manning, Marshal. Parade at Liberty Street and Trinity Place. Start at 2:50 o'clock.

Seventeenth Division.—Publishers and Advertisers' Sound Money Club, Henry Dibner, Jr., Marshal. Parade at Cedar Street, west of Trinity Place. Start at 3 o'clock.

Eighteenth Division.—Jewelers' McKinley and Hobart Club, O. G. Fessenden, Marshal. Parade at Maiden Lane, Nassau, and John Streets. Start at 3:20 o'clock.

Nineteenth Division.—Drug, chemical paint, and oil trades. Parade at E. L. Malineux, Marshal. Parade at Maiden Lane, south of William Street. Start at 3:45 o'clock.

Twentieth Division.—Manufacturers and dealers in supplies for steam, water, and gas, Walter B. Tufts, Marshal. Parade at John Street, east of William Street. Start at 4:05 o'clock.

Twenty-first Division.—Wholesale Fish Dealers' Sound Money Club, George T. Moon, Marshal. Parade at Fulton Street, east of Broadway. Start at 4:15 o'clock.

Twenty-second Division.—Crockery Board of Trade Association, George B. Jones, Marshal. Parade at Park Place. Start at 4:25 o'clock.

Twenty-third Division.—Hide and Leather Sound Money Association, Eugene H. Conklin, Marshal. Parade in City Hall Park. Start at 4:35 o'clock.

Twenty-fourth Division.—Boot and Shoe Sound Money Association, Daniel P. Morse, Marshal. Parade at Park Row. It will follow in line the Hide and Leather Association.

Twenty-fifth Division.—West Side Sound Money Club, Col. B. Franklin Hart, Marshal. Parade at Murray Street. Start at 4:55 o'clock.

Twenty-sixth Division.—Saddlery and harness trade, J. Newton Van Ness, Marshal. Parade at Warren Street. Start at 5 o'clock.

Twenty-seventh Division.—Millinery division, Col. John L. Baker, Marshal. Parade at Reade Street, east of Broadway. Start at 5:10 o'clock.

Twenty-eighth Division.—Hardware Trade Sound Money League, Alfred D. Clinch, Marshal. Parade at Reade Street, west of Broadway. Start at 5:20 o'clock.

Twenty-ninth Division.—Clothiers' League, Max Ernst, Marshal. Parade at Canal Street, east of Broadway. Start at 5:55 o'clock.

Thirtieth Division.—Hatters' Sound Money Club, Claudius F. Beatty, Marshal. Parade at Canal Street, west of Broadway. Start at 6:05 o'clock.

Thirty-first Division.—Cloak and suit industry of New-York, John S. Butler, Marshal. Parade at Broome Street, east of Broadway. Start at 6:25 o'clock.

Thirty-second Division.—West Side Retail Dealers' Republican Sound Money Club. William A. Mass, Marshall. Parade at Houston Street, west of Broadway. Start at 6:45 o'clock.

Thirty-third Division—Italian Business Men's League: James E. March, Marshal. Parade on Marion and East Houston Streets. Start at 6:50 o'clock.

Thirty-fourth Division—Roumanian-American Sound Money League; H. W. Lazarus, Marshal. Parade at Broome and Marion Streets. Start at 6:55 o'clock.

Thirty-fifth Division—Wholesale Furniture Trade Sound Money Club; James A. Gray, Marshal. Parade at Bleecker Street, east of Broadway. Start at 7 o'clock.

Thirty-sixth Division—Rubber Trade Sound Money Club; Joseph L. Gillman, Marshal. Parade at Bond Street. Start at 7:05 o'clock.

Thirty-seventh Division—Students of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College; H. R. Marsh, Marshal. Parade at Great Jones Street. Start at 7:10 o'clock.

Thirty-eighth Division—New-York Cycle Board of Trade; M. L. Bridgman, Marshal. Parade at Fourth Street, east of Broadway. Start at 7:15 o'clock.

Thirty-ninth Division—Students of the College of the City of New-York; Maurice Simmons, Marshal. Parade at Waverley Place, west of Fifth Avenue. Start at rear of Cycle Board of Trade.

The numbers of the divisions differ slightly from those originally announced on account of the amalgamation of some of the associations and of the admission to the parade of newly formed organizations.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Chief Conlin's Men Ready to Handle an Enormous Crowd.

The police, anticipating the greatest crowd they have ever had to handle, are taking extraordinary precautions to be ready to meet any difficulty that may arise. Chief Conlin yesterday had all the acting Inspectors, Captains, and precinct commanders before him at Headquarters, and personally assigned to each his share in the day's work. Telephones all along the route connect directly with Police Headquarters, so that, in case of an emergency, the Chief of Police can mass his forces without loss of time. Deputy Chief Cortright will be in charge from the Battery to Canal Street; Acting Inspector Thompson, from Canal Street to Waverley Place; Acting Inspector Harley, from Twenty-second Street to Twenty-sixth Street, including the stands at Madison Square; Acting Inspector McCullagh, from Twenty-sixth Street to Fortieth Street, and east and west to Park Avenue and Sixth Avenue. The police of the different precincts will cover the intermediate points and the side streets.

Fifteen patrol wagons, each equipped with ambulance appliances and with a surgeon in attendance, will be stationed within easy call at Bowling Green, Rector Street, Dey Street, Chambers Street, Thomas Street, Howard Street, Spring Street, Bleecker Street, Waverley Place, at Broadway; Waverley Place, west of Fifth Avenue; Fifteenth Street, west of Fifth Avenue; Twenty-second Street, west of Fifth Avenue; Fifth Avenue, north of Thirty-first Street; Madison Avenue, north of Thirty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue, north of Fortieth Street.

Chief Conlin yesterday issued signed passes to the newspapers for their representatives, and instruncted the police to recognize and honor them.

Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau sent out all his available men yesterday with orders to arrest any well-known crooks they saw. They arrested thirty men, suspected of being pickpockets visiting the city to ply their trade in the crowd attracted to the parade. They were locked up for safe keeping.

WILL REVIEW BY TELEPHONE.

Major McKinley, at His Canton Home, Will Hear the Bands and Cheering.

Major McKinley, at his home in Canton, will review the parade by telephone. He will be able to hear the cheering and the bands as the paraders pass three points on their way from the Battery to the reviewing stand.

The members of the National Committee will have three large receivers placed where they will gather the sounds of the demonstration. These will be connected with a long-distance telephone wire to Canton and the National Republican Headquarters, in Chicago. One receiver will be at the reviewing stand, near Madison Square; another will be on Lower Broadway, and the third will probably be placed at the Washington Memorial Arch. Chairman Hanna will be at the Chicago end of the wire.

Steamboat Men In Line.

The employes of the Albany Day Line will march with the Railway and Steamship Sound Money Club in to-day's parade. E. E. Olcott, manager of the Day Line, will head three files of sixteen men each, forty-eight men in all. This is quite a large number for a line whose boats are not now in commission.

PRINCE LOUIS ARRIVES.

Visited by Baron Fava the Italian Ambassador to This Country.

The Italian cruiser Cristoforo Colombo, with Prince Louis of Savoy on board, arrived in this port from Philadelphia yesterday morning.

The coming of the young Prince occasioned quite a stir among the Italians of this city. A delegation of prominent Italians, headed by the Consul General, met the cruiser down the bay in the morning and accompanied the Prince up the river to a point off West Thirty-fourth Street, where the vessel anchored.

As the Colombo was passed the white squadron, which is lying off Tompkinsville, S. I., she hoisted her American flag to the forepeak, and fired a salute of thirteen guns. This was acknowledged by the flagship New-York, Admiral Bunce, which hoisted her colors and returned the gun salute.

Prince Louis, who is twenty-three years old, holds the rank of Lieutenant in the Italian Navy. His title is Duke of Abbruzzi, and he is a nephew of both the King and Queen of Italy. His mother was the Princess Maria, daughter of Prince Charles of Pozzo della Cisterna.

Prince Louis is now homeward bound after a two years' cruise. His first visit to a United States port was made about eight months ago, when the Colombo spent three weeks in the harbor of San Francisco. The cruiser has since rounded the Horn, and after visiting a number of South Atlantic ports, put in at Philadelphia, where she remained ten days.

The young Prince has been delighted with his visits to the ports of this country, as he has been shown great attention at all of them. There will be no lack of entertainment for the Prince and other officers of the Colombo during the twenty days she is to stay in this port, as preparations have already been made by prominent Italians and Italian societies for receptions and other social functions.

Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, and the First Secretary of the Italian Legation at Washington, went aboard the Colombo late yesterday afternoon to pay their respects to the Prince. They spent several hours on the cruiser, and on coming ashore drove to the Cambridge Hotel, where they have rooms.

The Christoforo Colombo is commanded by Capt. Bartlieni. She carries six six-inch guns, two three-inch guns, and four small rifles, all of rapid fire. When the cruiser leaves this port she will go directly home.

BLOOD ON M'KINLEY BUTTON.

Importance of a Campaign Token on the Saunders Murder.

The Brooklyn police, who are trying to find the murderer or murderers of Mrs. Charlotte Saunders, who was killed in her shanty on the West Meadows, near Coney Island, Wednesday night, believe they will fasten the crime on Mrs. Mary Reardon Frank Thompson, or Dinah Williams. Suspicion is strongest against Mrs. Reardon, though Dinah Williams will have to explain the presence of blood stains on a pair of slippers which she wore. She is demented and the police cannot obtain a connected story from her.

No new evidence against Mrs. Reardon was obtained yesterday. The hatchet found near Mrs. Saunders was taken to Police Headquarters. It is covered with blood stains. A McKinley campaign button, also stained with blood, was found in Mrs. Saunders's room. The question of its ownership may have an important bearing on the investigation.

Mrs. Reardon, Thompson, and the Williams woman were committed to jail yesterday by Justice Nostrand, and the other prisoners were detained as witnesses.

Sign Said "We Are Married."

Gustave M. Fetzer of 71 Bright Street and Emma Hill of 208 Second Street, Jersey City, were married Thursday night by the Rev. John L. Scudder. While the ceremony was being performed a coach stood at the door waiting to carry them to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, and some joker tacked on the back of it a strip of white muslin on which was printed, "We are married. We are glad of it," and "We are on our wedding trip." Thus labeled, the coach was driven to the ferry. The occupants were greeted with many shouts on the way, but did not discover the cause until they alighted. A number of boys gathered about the vehicle. The bride ran hurriedly up the steps to the waiting room, and the bridegroom followed, laughing. The coachman only was angry. He said he would give $10 to know who drove the tacks in the back of his coach.

Disease and death often lurk in a continuously neglected cold, when it might be speedily eradicated with a few doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

To-day is Hallowe'en as well as the day of the big sound-money demonstration. The celebration of the latter is going to interfere somewhat with the celebration of the former in some places. This will be because of the holiday or half holiday given in many of the down-town bookbinderies and printing establishments. The girls employed in these places are in the habit of having a grand Hallowe'en celebration among themselves each 31st of October. The number has decreased this year but only slightly. At a big bakeshop which has been doing business on Catharine Street, not far from East Broadway, nearly sixty years, makes a specialty of Hallowe'en cakes. It has supplied the girls in the majority of the down-town establishments for years. The girls club together, each contributing a certain sum of money, and the baker makes a cake in proportion. It is a large, flat pound cake, an inch or two in thickness, frosted with white or chocolate, marked off into squares, as many as there are girls usually, and inside are placed the proper Hallowe'en emblems. One of the finest of these cakes has a real diamond ring in it, the usual button and silver thimble and thirty or more tiny little china dolls—black and white—scattered through it. That is particularly elaborate. One cake of ordinary size has in it a simple ring, thimble, and button, with two dolls—a black and a white one. This is marked into twenty-five squares, and is over half a yard long, as are most of the cakes, and a good deal more than half that width. In some of the cakes bits of straw are placed in addition to the other emblems. A number of the cakes go down into the heart of the printing district in Rose Street. Some go to West Broadway, others not far from the City Hall, but each of them to some business establishment. The girls have gay times with them at their noon hour, and sometimes the futures they foretell come true, and the baker who made the Hallowe'en cakes makes a wedding cake also. The custom of holding these celebrations is said to be growing each year. It is not confined to New-York. There are Brooklyn customers for the cakes, and some of them to-day will go to the corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets, that city. Every cake will be delivered before noon. They cost from $1.25 to $5.

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The chief guardian of the Tombs just now is of the feminine gender. Her name is Molly. She is an exceedingly amiable and attractive little Irish terrier, and has held her present responsible position for the past two months. Molly's greatness was thrust upon her, so to speak, the instrument in her elevation being Chief Clerk of the Tombs Frank Kelley.

"It was raining hard," says the Chief Clerk, telling the story. "I was going out to be shaved when I saw this little animal shivering and cold by the side of the street. I brought her in and she has been here ever since."

Col. Middleton, the night warden, acted as sponsor for the new arrival, named her Molly, and she has been his devoted adherent ever since. That gives her night duty, and as a consequence she spends a great part of each day asleep by the fire trying to make up for cold and exposure she suffered in her vagabond days. But at night she is wide awake. "There is not a blessed place in this prison that she doesn't go with me," says Col. Middleton, "and she is great company."

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The boys have found a new use for buttons, whether campaign or sentimental in character. There has been such a crop of buttons this year that they have outgrown the purpose for which they were originally designed. The boys on the streets are now to be seen pitching buttons instead of coppers.

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Lights bobbing around on the water just off the Battery nights around flood tide are pretty sure to belong to enthusiastic fishermen out for striped bass. It cannot be said that they limit the time for fishing to the flood tide, though that is considered the most satisfactory time for the man who has not many hours to spend, for they can be seen at all hours of the night and frequently during the day time fishing from the boats and from the Battery wall. The roof of the public bath was a good place for the lucky fisherman who could get there during the Summer. The men who go out in boats for a long stay frequently take with them big bake-pans filled with sand, a few fagots, and light coals. On the sand they build a fire and with a few campers' utensils make coffee and fry the fresh fish they have caught.

***

They have a Home Department of the Sunday Schools of the Church of the Sea and Land, the old church which has been standing in its present location, at the corner of Henry and Market Streets, since 1819. The neighborhood has changed greatly since then, when Henry Street was the Madison Avenue of New-York to the Fifth Avenue of East Broadway, as some one says. Most of the people in the neighborhood now are miserably poor, and it is to the mothers in the tenements that the home Sunday school goes. The mothers are those who seldom or never leave the house and are not reached by the work at the mothers' meetings. There are now three teachers in the Sunday School, and they have some twenty-five scholars. These women promise to study the Bible for a certain time each week, and the teachers make a practice of visiting them regularly to explain the lesson. Each mother is provided with an envelope and in it she places regularly such small sum as she feels that she can afford to give as an offering. With merely the teaching given the children on Sunday the teachers feel that they make but little progress. With the mothers interested it is quite a different matter. The workers say there is a noticeable difference in the homes where the influence of the Church has been felt in general orderliness as well as cleanliness. One point always insisted upon is that the Sunday school children shall have clean aprons and clean hands. That is a part of the leaven which works. The fact that many of the mothers in the tenement house district seldom leave the house either for business or pleasure is not generally known. One mother belonging to the Home Sunday School class said that in the fifteen years she had lived in one house she could count the number of times she had been out upon the street. She is a healthy woman. Other mothers more delicate go even less often.

***

At one of the cheap places of amusement on the Bowery, which has its attractions pictured before the door in brilliant colors, there is announced this week in the usual manner a "Divorced Woman Contest." It is something of a commentary upon the tendency of the times that the Bowery feels that it must keep itself up to date in this way.

***

The members of the New-York Women's Press Club were frappéd yesterday at the food show with the assistance of Mrs. Lemcke. It was tea frappé, made after the following receipt: Over one tablespoonful of the dry leaves of Ceylon tea pour one quart of boiling milk. Steep fifteen minutes, strain, sweeten to taste, and set away in ice until frappéd. Serve in punch glasses with a spoonful of whipped cream on top. The Ceylon effect of the frappé was heightened by the appearance of the genuine, dark-skinned Ceylon women who served it. Each woman wore for her outer garment a marvelous East Indian saree. It is made of fifteen yards of sheer Madras cloth, draped around the figure and over the head. There was hot tea to prevent ill effects from the frappé, and Mrs. Lemcke made small sweet cakes, which were also served. The Press Club was well represented. Mrs. Jennie June Croly, the President, and most of the prominent members, were out. It was even more like a club tea than the regular monthly functions of the organization.

***

The men in the flag-pole business were up and at work by 5 o'clock yesterday morning, had all their hands employed, and were kept busy all day filling last orders for the people who will decorate to-day. Men selling flags were around everywhere; even women could be seen carrying flags through the streets, and the patriotic fever assailed the man peddling pipes, who had each one decorated with red, white, and blue.

Steamer Montauk Injured.

GREENPORT, L. I., Oct. 30.—An accident, which it is thought will disable the steamer Montauk for a few days, occurred early this morning. A heavy dock hawser became entangled in the paddlewheel on the starboard side, and became so twisted about the shaft that the engines were stopped. The passengers were discharged and the freight was transferred.

Less "dress" than an ordinary cutaway; more than a sack coat; surpassing both in genuine style, is a good description of an English walking coat.

Like a bicycle it acts two ways; makes slender men look stout and stout men slender.

Suits of rough or smooth faced cloth, plain blacks, quiet effects and lively patterns.

$16 is our starting price; but we start in quality where many leave off.

ONLY TWO HOURS AND A HALF OF BUSINESS TO-DAY. STORES OPEN FROM 8 TO 10:30 THIS MORNING.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

JEAN DE RESZKE MARRIED.

His Bride Is the Comtesse de Maille of Paris.

Dispatches from Paris announce that Jean de Reszke, the tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House company, has been married by civil and religious ceremonies to Nesle, Comtesse de Maille, to whom, according to rumor, he became engaged three years ago. M. and Mme. de Reszke will sail for this city to-day on La Champagne.

The story of the loves of the singer and the Comtesse became public in 1895, when the opera company was in Chicago. M. de Reszke at that time contracted with a Chicago architect for the building of a wonderful palace in Poland. The plans contemplated the erection of one of the grandest structures on the Continent. They included halls, magnificent balustrades, verandas, columns almost priceless, covered balconies, wine cellars, suites of rooms for guests —everything, in fact, that would be grand, unique, and luxurious.

The palace, with all its magnificence, however, is to have a modest name, for, in compliment to his admirers in this country, M. de Reszke will call it the "Cottage Americaine."

He had already a great castle on his beautiful estate, Borovna, which is several times larger than Central Park, and so the gossips began to wonder why he should plan to build what they were pleased to call a "bird cage." Then the story of his engagement to the Comtesse de Maille came out, and was confirmed by M. Schutz, his brother-in-law.

The Comtesse is said to be one of the most beautiful, accomplished, and wealthy ladies of the French capital. Her maiden name was Doulaine. She married the Count de Maille, but was divorced from him.

She is a linguist, and translated for Jean and Edouard de Reszke their Wagnerian parts from German to French. She has a soprano voice of rich quality, and was a pupil of Gounod. She is considered one of the best amateur singers in Paris.

The Comtesse is a Roman Catholic, and before she could wed the singer, according to the laws of her church, it was necessary that a dispensation or annulment of previous marriage, for cause, should be obtained from the Pope, as the Church does not recognize divorce.

The "Cottage Americaine," where the tenor and his bride are to make their home, stands in the woods on the top of a hill. It is approached by an avenue bordered by ancient cedars. Wide portals of glass and bronze open from a vestibule, which, in the Summer, will be open, and in the Winter tightly closed. Two columns of porphyry form the face of the entrance, with the bases and the capitals of Byzantine type. The balustrade is of the same material, with pots for tropical plants in their season. Pressed brick of two shades forms the body of the house for the first story.

The villa is composed of many curious rooms, conspicu

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The New-York Times.

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MAY LOSE HIS VOTE

THE REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR.'S, RESIDENCE DISPUTED.

According to the Registry Record the Preacher Declared He Lived at the Ashland House—The Proprietor of That Hotel Says That He Only Stays There Occasionally and the Hotel Register Bears Out His Statement.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who preaches every Sunday in the Academy of Music, registered as a voter, Oct. 10, in the barber's shop on the north side of West Twenty-fourth Street, near Lexington Avenue. He said his place of residence was the Ashland House, 315 Fourth Avenue, and that he occupied Room 16 in that hotel. He gave his age as thirty-three, declared he had lived in the State and county seven years, and in the election district—the Fourteenth of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District—six years. It is said that should Mr. Dixon go to the polls to vote Tuesday, it is probable that his right to vote will be challenged, on the ground that he was not living in the Ashland House when he registered, and that he has not lived there in a year.

The election law of 1896 thus defines the qualification of a voter: "A person is a qualified elector in any election district for the purpose of having his name placed on the register, if he is, or will be, on the day of election, qualified to vote at the election for which such registration is made. A qualified elector is a male citizen, who is, or will be, on the day of election twenty-one years of age, who has been an inhabitant of the State for one year next preceding the election, and for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote."

The fact that the Rev. Mr. Dixon has had a home in this State for seven years is not questioned, nor is there any denial of the fact that once in a while he has occupied a room in the Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, but the books of the Ashland House do not show that he has a residence there, or that he has ever occupied or rented a room there for the thirty days previous to the day on which he registered.

Advised by Mr. Brockway.

Before he registered in the Twenty-fourth Street barber's shop, Mr. Dixon consulted Horace H. Brockway, the proprietor of the Ashland House, in regard to his right to register from the hotel.

"I told him," said Mr. Brockway to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "that I was afraid somebody would make trouble for him if he registered from here, because he does not always stop here."

"Has he a room here now?" the reporter asked.

"No," was the reply, but he frequently stays here."

"Has he rented or occupied a room within thirty days?"

"No, but he has taken meals here. You know, he and his wife spend a good part of the year in Virginia. They went there early last Summer, and are there yet. He told me that he had no wish to be a citizen of Virginia. He said his intention was to keep his right to vote in this city, and that, as he stopped here most of the time while he was here, he supposed he had a right to register as occupying a room here. He considered this his temporary home."

"Do you know where Mr. Dixon stays when he remains in town over night?" the reporter asked.

"He comes up from Virginia every Saturday night," was the reply. "Sometimes he goes back Monday; sometimes he stays longer. He had a room here regularly over a year ago. Lately, however, he has been rooming at Fifteenth Street and Stuyvesant Square. I believe he keeps a room there. Mr. Dixon, before he registered, went to the Bureau of Elections, at Police Headquarters, and explained his case to Chief Clerk Aaron C. Allen, and he told me he was assured that everything was all right."

Clerk Allen Consulted.

The reporter called at the bureau, saw one of the registry books in which the Rev. Mr. Dixon was recorded as having a residence in Room 16 of the Ashland House, and then asked Mr. Allen about the case.

"The Rev. Mr. Dixon came to me," said Mr. Allen, "and stated his case. He said he and his wife spent their Summers in Virginia, and declared that he had never intended to give up his citizenship in this city and State. He said he came up from Virginia every week and told me that he stopped at the Ashland House and considered it his home. What he said gave me to understand that he had a room there, and on the strength of that understanding I told him that I saw no reason why he could not register as living in the Ashland House. He said he would get Mr. Brockway to vouch for the fact that he stopped at the Ashland House, but I told him his word was sufficient for me. As to the room from which he registered, that is of no consequence. The intent of the law is to so record a man's place of residence that the police can find him if it should be necessary to investigate his statements."

Mr. Allen was then told that, according to the register of the Ashland House, the Rev. Mr. Dixon did not, at the time of his registration as a voter, either rent or occupy a room there, and has not occupied or rented a room there for a long time.

"The law," he said, "requires that a voter shall have occupied or rented a place of residence for thirty days next preceding his registration. If the Rev. Mr. Dixon had not complied with that provision when he registered, it is clear that he is not entitled to vote. Under the law it is not necessary that a place of residence should be actually occupied. It must, however, be maintained, and in order to be qualified as a voter from the Ashland House, it would not be sufficient for the Rev. Mr. Dixon to take his meals there or to occupy a room hired now and then for a single night. He stated to me, however, as I have said, that he lived at the Ashland House as much as he could live, while spending the Summer in Virginia."

At the Ashland House desk it was said that the Rev. Mr. Dixon had not occupied or hired a room there since Oct. 13, 1895.

The day he registered as occupying Room 16, the register shows that that room was occupied by M. T. Baker and his wife of Orange. Mr. Dixon's name does not appear on the register for that day nor for many days before. It does, however, occupy a line in the record for Oct. 11, when, according to the column in which a guest's dealings with the hotel are indicated, he merely had dinner at the house.

FOR ILLEGAL REGISTRATION.

Fifty-six Boatmen Are Wanted in Cartaret, N. J.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 30.—Summonses were issued to-day for the appearance Monday of fifty-six boatmen, who are charged with having registered illegally at the Cartaret polling place, in Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County. The constables sent to serve the summonses were not able to find all the men named.

George Berdine, counsel for the Republican State Committee, who gave the information, returned this morning from Pennsylvania, where he has ascertained that the men wanted have residences in Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Reading. The men paid taxes in Pennsylvania, and some of them voted there at the Spring election. Mr. Berdine learned enough to convince him that some of the men intended to vote in Pennsylvania after having done the same thing at Cartaret.

Mr. Berdine is also in receipt of a letter from Charles Farrell, Assistant Superintendent of the Port Reading Railroad dock, at Cartaret, in which he admits having registered the boatmen, and gives as a reason for so doing that J. Kearney Rice, when presiding Judge of Middlesex County, told him the men had a right to vote in Middlesex.

Mr. Rice, who is now United States District Attorney for New-Jersey, denies Farrell's statement.

CHURCH SUES ROCKEFELLER.

Action Brought to Recover Alleged Interest on Bonds.

The Tabernacle Baptist Church, which has been in trouble so long, has brought a suit, through its attorneys, Peck & Field, of 261 Broadway, against John D. Rockefeller and the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church to recover the interest on bonds to the value of $50,000, which Mr. Rockefeller had promised to the church. In 1889 Mr. Rockefeller offered to subscribe a liberal sum for the erection of a building to be used for missionary and charitable purposes.

The church people declare that because of this offer buildings were torn down to make way for the new mission house. Afterward Mr. Rockefeller wanted to withdraw his subscription. Finally Mr. Rockefeller, it is alleged, said that he would deposit with the Trustees of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church between $40,000 and $50,000 worth of 5 per cent. bonds, the interest of which would be paid to the Tabernacle Church yearly. This was accepted by the church.

Mr. Rockefeller deposited fifty Northern Pacific land grant and consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. Now the Tabernacle Church sets up that the interest on these bonds has not been paid since April 27, 1893, up to which time $3,750 had been received. It is charged that the railroad company has not paid interest on the bonds, and that Mr. Rockefeller had guaranteed the interest. The suit is therefore brought to compel Mr. Rockefeller to deposit other bonds that will secure to the church the amount promised or to pay a sufficient sum to cover the amount due the church.

In answer, Mr. Rockefeller denies that the railroad company had defaulted in the payment of the interest on the bonds, and that they were still of value, and under a reorganization plan of the Northern Pacific would undoubtedly continue to bear interest. He denies that he guaranteed that the bonds would yield $2,500 a year, or that he had made any agreement with the church.

The case will be called for trial in the Supreme Court next week.

WILL SELL THE LIBRARY.

Dr. Gutmann's Daughters Will Dispose of His Books.

From the will of Dr. Edward Gutmann, which has been filed by Horwitz & Herschfield, attorneys for the executor, it appears that the Metropolitan Museum of Art will not receive his great collection of rare books, pictures, and statuary. The will bequeaths to the doctor's two daughters the entire estate, with the exception of $7,000, which was left to the Friedrich Werder Latin School of Berlin to establish a scholarship for graduates, preferably Hebrews, who desire to attend Berlin University. The supposition which was current at the time of the doctor's death that he intended to bequeath the entire product of his historical and art researches in Asia, Europe, and Africa to the Metropolitan Museum seems to have been without foundation.

Mrs. Aurelia Lowy of 129 East Seventy-sixth Street, a daughter of Dr. Gutmann, is the only American beneficiary of the will. Her sister, Leonora, lives in Hamburg, Germany. Mrs. Lowy said yesterday that Dr. Gutmann had never to her knowledge designed his collection for the Museum. The library of 6,000 volumes is being catalogued, and will be offered for sale to German and American educational institutions, and the pictures and statuary will probably be retained in the family. Dr. Gutmann's fortune has been greatly underestimated. The value of the estate is more than $100,000, exclusive of his collection, which is probably worth as much more.

POLICE PROTECT A BISHOP.

Italian Congregation in Jersey City Indignant over an Address.

Bishop Wigger had an unpleasant experience in Jersey City Thursday night, when he went to the Italian Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary, at Sixth and Brunswick Streets. It was his first visit in five years. A large class of children was awaiting confirmation, and it was expected that the Bishop would administer the rite that evening. Instead he delivered an address, in which he said the children had not been properly instructed in the catechism. He promised to come again in a few months and confirm such children as were ready.

This announcement aroused protests, which finally became so loud that the Bishop was obliged to stop speaking. He then walked into the vestry.

After the congregation reached the street more feeling was shown. It is said that threats were made to burn the rectory. The angry Italians gathered about his house, and the Rev. George Eissa was obliged to ask for police protection. With the aid of the cooler-headed members of the congregation, Father Eissa succeeded in restoring quiet. Then Bishop Wigger was escorted to his carriage and driven to Seton Hall.

Father Eissa said last night that the trouble had been greatly exaggered. He said that though he sent for the police, their services were not needed. He refused to discuss the matter further, not wishing to manifest disrespect for the Bishop.

SEEKS REINSTATEMENT.

Thain, the Deposed Building Inspector, Applies to the Courts.

John Thain until Sept. 30 last was an Inspector in the Building Department. On that date he was dismissed by Superintendent Constable for neglect of duty.

In Thain's district was the ill-fated building at 1,078 Madison Avenue that collapsed last month, and in which John Crane was killed and several other men injured. Superintendent Constable charged Thain specifically with neglect of duty in not having made a proper investigation of this building.

Thain yesterday obtained from Justice MacLean an order to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against the Superintendent compelling him to reinstate the plaintiff. Thain claims that he is a veteran and that he was unlawfully discharged from his place.

Tate's Bill Paid at Last.

Herbert Tate's bill for collecting the city's waste paper has been paid by Controller Fitch, Corporation Counsel Scott having rendered an opinion yesterday that the men in Contractor Tate's employ were not amenable to the civil service laws, as claimed by the Controller. This is the end of the controversy which culminated in an order from Col. Waring that all the work of cleaning the city's streets be suspended. Corporation Counsel Scott says that Col. Waring may hire drivers for the carts operated by sub-contractors without application of the civil service law.

SEEKING A TIMES MOTTO

SUGGESTIONS ARE COMING IN BY THE HUNDREDS.

The Competition for The New-York Times Prize of $100 for the Best Phrase to Replace "All the News That's Fit to Print" Is Very Lively—Another Batch of Pithy Expressions That Are Characteristic and Interesting.

A set of books as many as comprise the "Encyclopedia Britannica" might be compiled on the subject of "Choosing an Epigram for a Newspaper," from the varied suggestions received by THE NEW-YORK TIMES in the competition for a prize of $100 for the best phrase or sentence of ten words or less to replace "All the news that's fit to print."

Some of the very best have not been published. Because of the great number received daily, it is impossible to assort them at once, and those printed are the first that come to hand. Only one motto from each reader will be considered.

Here are some of yesterday's:

"All the news worth printing."
"The news that isn't here is not worth knowing."
"Know all the world;
"Let all the world know."
"No news printed here but that which is clean and improving to the mind."
"Reliable news, million lines.
Every day in THE TIMES."
"NEW-YORK TIMES—In touch with all the world."
"THE TIMES prints the news, but does not invent any."
"Independence of speech, combined with decency and truth."
"Knowledge with cleanliness."
"The spirit of THE TIMES—Progress."
"NEW-YORK TIMES—Read it; clean, clever, clear. Sunday's Magazine; able, artistic, admirable."
"Find in TIMES wisdom, truth, prosperity."

A reader at Oyster Bay, L. I., suggests:

"It's better than the best."
Truthful,
Decent,
Dignified,
Refining,
Elevating,
Journalism,
} READ THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Here is an instance of alphabetic alliteration:

Apt,	Brave,	Clean,
Able and	Breezy and	Clever and
Active,	Bright,	Crisp.
Dashing,	Earnest,	Fair,
Decent, and	Elegant, and	Fearless and
Dignified.	Effective.	Forcible.

Of the negative sort:

"Nothing indecent, nothing inane."

Strictly religious this:

"Truth, justice, and morality, with brotherly love we advocate."
"Contents clean, honest, bright."
"Always on the side of right."
"Whatsoever things are new, true, and of good report."
"For all lovers of goodness and truth, home, and friend."

This reader is dissatisfied with the allowance of words yet does not make use of the full number:

"Ten words could never express the perfection of THE NEW-YORK TIMES."

A college youth sends the following yell:

"Rah! Rah! Rah!
"Ten times for
"THE NEW-YORK TIMES,"

Another reader says:

"'All the news that's fit to print'—good enough."

Here is another word device:

Sound money. f Country.
Sound views o Citizen.
Sound news r Home.

"The American gentleman's newspaper, (for office and home.")
"Every column pure; every page progressive; every day patriotic."
"The Sunday Magazine Supplement prints only worthy reading matter."
"Pure, true, and just; all read with profit."
"All there is that's news; all the news there is."
"THE NEW-YORK TIMES—A light in a dark place."
"Information, not sensation."
"For facts not falsehoods, news without notoriety, read THE TIMES.
"Complete, accurate, and moral. Aims to please, enlighten, and elevate."
"Has at heart the welfare of the home and nation."

Here is something rhetorical:

"High-erected thoughts seated in the heart of courtesy."
"A liberal education; cost small."
"Read THE TIMES, know it all."
"The naked but clean truth about everybody and everything everywhere."
"Each day's history an education and a pleasure."
"The most interesting source of contemporary knowledge."
"All the news man has right to print."
"All the news that's decent and so."
"When in doubt, choose THE TIMES; newsy, bright, clean."
"Pure in its purpose and strong in its strife."
"A brilliant newspaper is known by its truth and purity."
"Truthful, clean, clever;
"Read it once,
"Read it ever."
"All the most reliable and desirable news of the day."
"Criterion of citizenship, example of excellence, and pattern of prosperity."
"All news sifted, each word weighed, brings you precious knowledge."
"The exponent of practical common sense."
"Stop!
"Read THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"The best paper printed."
"Pre-eminently pure, progressive, patriotic."
"An occupation not without profit—reading THE NEW-YORK TIMES."

Travelers Going to Europe.

Among the passengers booked to sail on to-day's outgoing steamships are the following: Cunard Line steamship Etruria for Queenstown and Liverpool—William Clark, E. A. Holden, the Rev. David Reed, Clarence Smith, A. M. Stickney, Charles Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Whiting. North German Lloyd steamship Werra, for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Lee, Miss Harriet R. Lee, the Rev. W. F. Morrison, Chaplain United States Navy; the Right Rev. James A. McFaul, Frederick Webb, and the Rev. John J. Ward. French Line steamship La Bretagne, for Havre—Paul Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Merriele, H. B. Pouqueville, the Rev. B. Scaffer, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stephens, C. F. Underwood, and M. Warnier.

Loving Cup for Manager Solomon.

S. Solomon, manager of the Baron de Hirsch fund, celebrated his seventieth birthday on Monday. Yesterday the Trustees of the fund, ex-Judge Isaacs, J. Schiff, Messrs. Lehman, Strauss, Goldman, Hoffman, and Gans presented to Mr. Solomon a loving cup, in testimony of their esteem. Mr. Solomon has been manager of the fund since its creation, in 1889. In 1892 he secured the cancellation of the celebrated army order which excluded Israelites from the Department of the Mississippi. He also secured the appointment of a Jewish chaplain for the army.

Captain Dies at Sea.

The British bark Banca, from Rio Janeiro, arrived yesterday. Her officers report that on Sept. 19, when twelve days out, in latitude 15.19, longitude 29.59, Capt. Reid was found by the steward dead in his cabin, supposedly from heart disease. The body was buried at sea. Capt. Reid was fifty-two years old, and lived at Gourock, Scotland. Chief Officer Thornton took command of the vessel and brought it to this port.

PROVISIONAL CITY BUDGET.

The Board of Estimate Allows $45,372,186.75 for 1897.

The provisional city budget for 1897 was passed yesterday by the Board of Estimate at its meeting in the Mayor's office.

The departments asked for $47,439,009.72 for the year. They were allowed $45,372,186.75 against $46,496,571.31 last year. The amount was reduced by the general fund in 1896 by $2,500,000 and this year by $3,500,000. This is the budget:

	1897.
Mayoralty and Board of Licenses	$37,800.00
Common Council	88,800.00
Finance Department	321,400.00
Interest on city debt	5,058,584.51
Redemption city debt	1,986,944.37
State taxes and State schools	5,451,110.21
Rents	176,752.00
Armories and drill rooms rent	2,750.00
Judgments	125,000.00
Law department	197,550.00
Public Administrator	16,990.00
Public works	3,252,830.66
Public parks	1,224,656.00
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	762,750.00
Public charities	1,240,498.41
Department of Correction	460,032.00
Health Department	533,858.00
Police Department	6,942,389.08
Bureau of Elections	439,500.00
Street cleaning	2,999,002.40
Fire Department	2,355,455.00
Building Department	268,900.00
Taxes and assessments	170,720.00
Board of Education	5,633,812.59
College of the City of New-York	175,000.00
Normal College	150,000.00
Printing, stationery, and blank books	252,500.00
Civil service	30,000.00
Coroners	57,700.00
Commissioners of Accounts	40,000.00
Sheriff	134,232.00
Register	115,250.00
Armories, drill rooms, and salaries	81,000.00
Jurors' fees	75,000.00
Preservation of public records	40,640.00
Street and park openings	894,011.20
Libraries	69,700.00
City courts	376,000.00
Judiciary salaries	1,481,260.00
Charitable institutions	1,487,055.32
Miscellaneous	165,053.00
Total	$45,372,186.75
Less general fund	3,500,000.00
Net total	$41,872,186.75

This shows that the City Government will cost $1,124,384.56 less than last year. Comparisons with the amounts allowed the various departments for last year, however, show that they will cost a million and a half more. The Controller reduced this year over $2,500,000 the amount to be expended in reducing the city debt. Half or more of this saving was eaten up by the departments.

The general fund this year for the reduction of taxes is $3,500,000, against $2,500,000 for last year. This means a reduction of the tax rate of about two points.

ARMENIANS RELEASED.

Refugees Left Ellis Island After a Bond Was Filed.

The remaining 260 Armenian refugees at Ellis Island were granted a release yesterday. John E. Milholland, representing the Armenian Relief Society, filed bonds of the American Surety Company in the sum of $100 for each of 250 of them, and paid the premium of $400 personally. The remaining ten were released on the merits of their cases or for satisfactory guarantee that they would not become public charges.

Under authority of the Treasury Department. Commissioner Senner exacted in addition to the band assurances that the Armenians would be well distributed that they might not congest the labor market in any locality and cause wholesale exclusion from employment of American laborers.

Mrs. Susan B. Fessenden of the Massachusetts State Board of the W. C. T. U. and, Col. Hollins of the Salvation Army, who have undertaken to care for the unfortunats, assumed this responsibility. Sixty of the Armenians were forwarded to Boston last night on the Fall River Line boat by Mrs. Fessenden and twenty others were also sent to Boston by Col. Hollins. One hundred more were brought from the island and sent to the Salvation Army farm at Ramseys, N. J. Of the remaining eighty-five, seven are ill in the hospital at Ellis Island and one is detained at quarantine.

Employment has already been obtained for many of them. All will be located on farms, in factories, and at various occupations, principally in Massachusetts and New-York State.

The landing of the refugees was attended with great jubilation. A party of salvationists with a brass band awaited their arrival at dusk at the Barge Office, and there formed in two lines as the Armenians came out, and the band played. The Armenians, two abreast, passed out between the line with heads uncovered. Many of them prayed aloud to show their grateful appreciation of their deliverance. The Armenian Relief Society will reimburse Mr. Milholland for the premium paid.

SWINDLED BY A LAWYER.

Morphini's Charges Against His Advocate Sustained.

Affidavits were submitted to Justice Smyth, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday, charging Lawyer M. Jesse Henry, who has an office at Elm and White Streets, with swindling and causing a miscarriage of justice.

John B. Morphini, who was tried and convicted of manslaughter in the second degree for the killing of John Isola, Aug. 27, 1895, made the complaint. He said the lawyer insisted on taking his case and going on to examination when Morphini wanted delay. Morphini did not think the lawyer competent, but Henry said he would get Fred B. House to assist him. Morphini paid Henry in all $100. He found out afterward that House had not been engaged.

When put on trial the lawyer would not let him go on the stand to testify, and he was convicted. Morphini said he had shot Isola in self-defense.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre told Justice Smyth that he had investigated the case and found that Morphini was justified in the shooting, and should not have been convicted. He did not believe the man should be placed on trial again, and moved that he be released on his own recognizance. The Justice did so.

Indictment the Only Recourse.

Justice William J. Gaynor, in Long Island City, yesterday, decided that he could give no relief to the Jeffersonian Democrats who claim that Mayor Gleason discriminated against them in the appointment of Election Inspectors. He said they must seek relief from the Grand Jury. Justice Gaynor dismissed the Grand Jury until Thursday, saying he did not want it to conclude its labors before election day, as he had a matter to lay before it. It is believed he had reference to the appointment of Inspectors. The Jeffersonian Democrats declare they will endeavor to secure the indictment of Mayor Gleason, but the doughty Mayor declares that he will meet the charges with alacrity and prove that the men presented for Inspectors could not pass the civil service examination.

Railroad Must Pay Mrs. Schrum.

A Richmond County jury, at Richmond, S. I., on Thursday awarded Mrs. Marie Schrum $4,500 for the killing of her husband, George, by the Staten Island Electric Railroad, some time ago, at Tompkinsville. While Schrum was driving across Bay Street his wagon was run into by the car. He was thrown from his seat and received fatal injuries. The case has attracted attention from the fact that it is the first one against the railroad since it has been in operation.

Patrick McMahon Sentenced.

Patrick McMahon, who was found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing his aunt, Bridget Sexton, at 145 East Forty-first Street, Jan. 26, was sentenced to life imprisonment in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court by Justice Smyth yesterday. McMahon's lawyer, Charles W. Brooke, filed a motion for a new trial.

CORTRIGHT DEPUTY CHIEF

APPOINTED THE ASSISTANT TO CONLIN YESTERDAY.

His Percentage in the Competitive Examination for the Position Was Lower Than That of McCullagh, but He Was Entitled to Preference on Account of His War Record—Promptly Sworn In—Capt. Grant's Poor Showing.

Inspector Moses W. Cortright was yesterday promoted to the position of Deputy Chief of the Police Department. His selection to fill that position was unanimous, all the Commissioners voting in his favor. He will have charge of the force in the absence or inability of Chief Conlin and will receive a salary of $5,000 a year.

When the Board of Police met yesterday Commissioner Grant, who had had charge of the competitive examination which was held last week for the office of Deputy Chief, presented a report showing the result. The candidates for the position were Inspector Cortright, Acting Inspectors McCullagh and Thompson, and Capts. Grant and Allaire. The ratings for record and efficiency given these candidates were: Cortright, 57; McCullagh, 55; Thompson and Allaire, 40 each, and Grant, 35. In the mental examination Cortright received the rating of 22.68 of a possible 35. His rating was the lowest of all. This was explained by the fact that the Inspector misconstrued one of the questions.

McCullagh was given 27.65, Thompson 26.60, Allaire 26.50, and Grant 23.19. Capt. Grant was rated so low in the matter of record and efficiency that he could not have secured a place on the eligible list even if he had made the maximum figure in the mental examination. The percentages of the candidates were as follows: McCullagh, 82.65; Cortright, 79.68; Thompson, 66.60; Allaire, 66.50, and Grant, 58.19. As a percentage of 75 was necessary to secure a position on the eligible list, Cortright and McCullagh were the only two named, and Cortright, being a war veteran, was entitled to preference over his rival, who had made a higher percentage. Cortright, therefore, received the appointment.

Deputy Chief Cortright served with distinction during the war, and when mustered out held a Captain's commission. He was born in Sussex County, N. J., on Dec. 29, 1839. His father was the best-known carpenter and builder in that section of the State. When young Cortright was seventeen years old he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a tanner, and before he was twenty-one years of age he was foreman of a large tannery in Sullivan County, N. Y. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Fifty-sixth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, and served with that body in the Army of the Potomac until his term of enlistment of two years expired. He then joined the First Regiment, New-York Mounted Rifles. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in that regiment, and was brevetted Captain for meritorious service. Late in 1884 he was honorably discharged owing to physical disability from illness incurred during the service. On his return home he resumed work in the tannery. He came to this city in 1868, and on Jan. 7, 1867 was appointed a patrolman. He was promoted to Roundsman on March 19, 1875. On May 19, 1876, he was made a Sergeant. He got his Captaincy on Feb. 8, 1884, and was for many years in command of the Thirty-second Precinct, at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Tenth Avenue. He was made Inspector on Feb. 17. His record in the department is unblemished, and he is regarded as one of the most conscientious, efficient, and faithful officers in the police force. He is a strict disciplinarian, but entirely just, and hence is very popular among the rank and file.

Col. Sipp, the Chief Clerk of the department, administered the required oath to the new Deputy Chief at noon yesterday, and he was ready to assume the duties of his office. It was decided, however, by the Chief that Cortright should remain in charge of the Second Inspection District until after election, and Acting Inspector Brooks, who has been acting as Deputy Chief for some weeks, detailed for that purpose by Chief Conlin, will continue to perform the duties until the election is over. There is a large amount of detail work which Acting Inspector Brooks has had in charge, preparing for the coming election, and Brooks is needed in the Chief's office until this work is completed. The promotion of Cortright leaves the department without an Inspector, as McLaughlin, the only officer of that rank, is under suspension.

The appointment of Cortright has raised the question as to whether he will be more pliable under the influence of the majority of the board in assisting them to make promotions than Chief Conlin has been. In the absence of the Chief, all that officer's powers and duties would devolve upon him. He can recommend for promotion in all cases where the board is not unanimous, and in this way could be instrumental in breaking the dead-lock in the board in the matter of the promotion of Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh, by recommending them for promotion despite the opposition of Commissioner Parker, which now blocks their advancement. It is not believed, however, that should the occasion arise, Deputy Chief Cortright would take a stand in opposition to Commissioner Parker. He is by nature too conservative to assume such a position. It is probable that he will follow the example set by Chief Conlin and steer clear of all complications with the Commissioners.

A TALE OF THIRTEEN.

Mr. Eberlin Meets It Many Times When Buying Flags.

Frederick Eberlin of 13 New Street, who is known by everybody in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange as a sound-money man, considers himself a McKinley mascot. As he was on his way to business Oct. 13, he fell into conversation with his friend, Charles Seale, who has a jewelry office in Room 13, in a down-town building.

Mr. Seale said: "I am going to hang out an American flag from my windows to-day." Mr. Eberlin said he would do the same. He went to an up-town store, and, after making a mental calculation, he ordered thirteen flags. He gave his order to Salesman No. 13. The flags were delivered during the day at 13 New Street, with the bill, which amounted to just $13.13.

The recurrence of the number 13 struck Mr. Eberlin as such a singular coincidence that he at once concluded that the number 13 was equivalent to a rabbit's foot, and he has now pinned his faith on it. He believes it is prophetic of the fact that Bryan will only carry thirteen States, and that McKinley will have at least 313 Electoral votes.

Arthur Hammerstein Acquitted.

Arthur Hammerstein, son of the music hall proprietor, was yesterday acquitted in Part I., General Sessions, where he was tried for assault on the complaint of Walter S. Hurley, a broker, of 46 West Twenty-fourth Street. Hammerstein struck Hurley in front of a restaurant on Seventh Avenue, near Forty-third Street, on Sept. 22. He admitted this, but said that Hurley had insulted his wife. Judge McMahon told the jury that the evidence showed that the accused man had done what any self-respecting man would do under the circumstances.

FALLON AT THE TOMBS.

Takes Charge and Tears Down Mr. Van De Carr's Orders.

John F. Fallon, former Warden of the Tombs, called at the prison at 3 o'clock yesterday and presented an order signed by Robert Wright, Commissioner of Correction, directing Warden John E. Van De Carr to surrender the Wardenship to Mr. Fallon, as ordered by the Court of Appeals. Warden Van De Carr gracefully complied with the order.

Mr. Fallon had a brief conversation with Chief Clerk Kelly, and then received newspaper representatives. He was asked if he would make any change in the prison personnel.

"I contemplate none," he said.

He was asked if he would change any of the rules or reforms made by Mr. Van De Carr.

"I shall take up the management precisely where I left off," he replied, "and continue my former way of doing business."

During this short interview Mr. Fallon was evidently very nervous. Deputy Warden Edward O'Shea, upon whose charges he was removed by Commissioner Wright, sat at his desk. The greeting exchanged by the two men had been of the most formal character. Standing around were several keepers who had given damaging testimony against him.

"I am going out and look through the institution," said Mr. Fallon abruptly. Then he turned, walked to the door of the private office occupied by the Warden, and in which were still the private papers and overcoat of Mr. Van De Carr, locked the door, and put the key in his pocket. During Warden Van De Carr's administration the door never had been locked. The only things Warden Fallon had in the room were his overcoat and stick.

Once inside the prison, Warden Fallon walked about with his hands behind him, and when he came to an order signed "John E. Van De Carr," he tore it down. The bulletin board, near the entrance of the prison, contained several orders directing the keepers to be careful in searching prisoners. Warden Fallon tore all of these down, saying he would issue orders himself.

FUEL GAS PROPOSITIONS.

Rival Companies Have a Hearing Before a Committee.

The Aldermanic Committee on Lamps and Gas gave a public hearing yesterday to the New-York Fuel Gas Company, on its application for a franchise to furnish consumers with fuel gas. Henry D. Macdona, who appeared for the company, offered $15,000 for the franchise. He said he thought the conditions laid down, as amended by the committee, to the Consumers' Company, were materially changed, in the raising of the heat units, the imposition of a $10,000 upset gratuity price to the city for the privilege, the advance of 10 cents per lineal foot for pipe laid, and the reduction of the price per 1,000 cubic feet to the consumers.

The Metropolitan Company, he said, had not a leg to stand on. Not being an incorporated company, he believed it was a myth.

James Campbell appeared for the Consumers' Company, and argued that the fledgling company was merely engaging in a "game of penny-ante" when it raised the $10,000 proposition of the Consumers' Company by $5,000. This advance, he urged, cut no figure at all when it was considered that the Consumers' Company had agreed, besides the $10,000, to give the city $1,584 for each mile of pipe laid, in the aggregate $792,000, for the 500 miles of streets south of the Harlem River, where pipes were to be laid. As for the proposition of the Metropolitan Company to yield the city 3½ per cent. of its net profits, he said that company could always, by bookkeeping, figure no profits.

Mr. Macdona said it might be wise to give franchises to both companies. No action was taken.

JAMES L. STEWART EXAMINED.

Denied He Received Money for Securing Hess's Nomination.

James L. Stewart, State Inspector of Gas Meters, appeared before Justice Van Wyck, in the City Court, yesterday to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court for failing to be present the day before to be examined in supplementary proceedings.

A judgment for $550.06 was obtained against Stewart by Howell C. Rees, Mr. Stewart having failed to pay a $400 note.

In the first place, Stewart was fined $10 yesterday for the contempt of court, and then he had to submit to the examination. Stewart said he received $5,000 a year as Gas Inspector. He denied that he had stated in the Fifth Avenue Hotel that he and Amasa Thornton and Hinkel received a check for $5,000 for procuring the nomination of Charles Hess for Congress in the Twelfth District.

Mr. Stewart said he was in the Sheriff's office for six weeks, beginning Jan. 1, 1895, as a Deputy. From that time to Jan. 1, 1896, he said that he had devoted his time to squaring some grudges against men who were instrumental in putting him out of office. He had then gone into the sewing machine business and busied himself in securing a nomination for the Assembly.

When asked what money he had received in the last few days, he said, "$200 for campaign purposes and $20 for special test of new meters." He was emphatic that none of the $200 came from Charles A. Hess. The examination will be continued Nov. 5.

REINSTATED BY THE MAYOR.

"Little Delmonico" May Sell Sandwiches in the City Hall.

On the advice of Mayor Strong, "Little Delmonico," the lunchman, was yesterday reinstated to the corridors of City Hall, where for years he has dispensed his sweets and sandwiches to the dignitaries and the clerks of the City Government.

It was not the fault of this white-aproned little old mulatto that John C. Graham, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, Department of Public Works, gave the order on Thursday to evict him. The carelessness of his patrons was to blame. Many of them would drop buttered bread or fragments of ham sandwiches on the marble floors, and the grease stains spread and could not be entirely scoured out.

The Mayor thought it was a little unjust to forbid "Little Delmonico" the building all because of a few grease stains, and so the order was rescinded. Janitor Martin J. Keese was unable to find "Little Del" yesterday afternoon to tell him of his reinstatement. But "Joe," the official bootblack of City Hall, said he had "seen dat little man on de steps outside in de early mornin' lookin' mournful like," and promised to tell him when he should see him again.

"Little Del's" real name is William H. Lamond. He is a war veteran. He lives at 149 West Twenty-sixth Street. The janitor of the City Hall will send him a postal card unless he shows up some time to-day.

A Difference in Their Crimes.

Judge Aspinall, in the County Court, yesterday, sentenced Theodore Howard, twenty-five years old, of Arizona, and Frederick Diamond, thirty-one years old, of San Francisco, to ten years each in the penitentiary for robbing Arthur Williams on Linden Boulevard on the night of Oct. 7 of $15. John Schuler, who shot his wife in the neck July 4, was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

CHINESE LEPERS ESCAPE

DISAPPEAR FROM NORTH BROTHER ISLAND AT NIGHT.

Two Chinamen Had Been Seen Hovering About the Island in a Boat—Little Effort Being Made to Find Them—The Lepers Had Often Said They Wished They Were in China and It Is Thought They May Have Started Homeward.

Long Dong and Sam Loo, the two Chinese lepers who have been confined on North Brother Island, made their escape some time between 9 o'clock on Wednesday night and Thursday morning last.

The official report of their escape was made to the Health Board yesterday by Dr. C. H. G. Steinseick, the house physician at North Brother Island. Dr. Steinseick says in his report that two Chinamen were seen hovering about the east side of the island in a boat last Tuesday. They talked with Long Dong and his companion, but as the conversation was carried on in Chinese, no one knew what they were speaking about. Soon after this Long Dong asked Dr. Steinseick for $15 of the $100 he had deposited with the doctor. Long Dong explained that cold weather was approaching and he desired to purchase warmer clothing than that he was wearing.

On Wednesday evening Long Dong and Sam Loo ate supper as usual, and that was the last the day orderly saw of them. Helmer Ennison, the night watchman, did not see the Chinamen during the night, nor did he discover any boat hovering about the shores. On Thursday morning, when the day orderly reported for duty, Long Dong and his companion were gone.

The Board of Health officials are not doing much toward finding the lepers.

President Wilson of the board takes a philosophic view of the escape.

"We have no clue to the present whereabouts of the two escaped lepers, neither has it been ascertained how they escaped," said President Wilson yesterday, "but it is probable that they are trying to get back to China. Both men had frequently expressed a wish to be in China again, and if they succeed in reaching that country I do not know that I will be sorry."

Mr. Wilson said that leprosy is not as contagious in this climate as is consumption, and none of the health officials have any fear of the disease spreading.

Gen. Clark, Secretary of the Health Board, said that there was a general fear of contagion from lepers, and it was for this reason that the Health Board had taken charge of the afflicted Chinamen and isolated them on North Brother Island. He said he did not know whether any attempt would be made to regain possession of the lepers, and he did not think anything in this direction would be done until the meeting of the Health Board next week.

"We do not have any legal right that I know of," said Gen. Clark, "to hold lepers, and I think that proper application to any

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 55 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 Wall St. NEW-YORK.
421 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
Our Offerings of High-grade Investment Securities Suitable for
Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors Furnished Upon Application.
Members of New-York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.
Commission Orders Executed.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, dated October 10th, 1896.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.

Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock:

Under an agreement between Frederic P. Olcott, Henry W. Poor, and Henry C. Rouse, Bondholders' Committee, and a syndicate which is to furnish cash necessary for the purposes of the Committee, holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company have the right to subscribe for new Common Stock of a proposed new corporation, upon the following terms: Preferred stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to their holdings of old Preferred Stock, at $7.50 a share, payable in cash, and to receive in addition new Preferred Stock for such cash payment. Common stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to one-third of their holdings of old Common Stock upon payment of $7.50 in cash on each share of the new Common Stock, receiving with each subscription in addition new Preferred Stock equal to the amount of cash paid.

Stockholders electing to avail of the privilege of subscription may deposit with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York their certificates, duly indorsed, on or before November 30th, 1896, in exchange for receipts, under an agreement between the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York and the syndicate, dated October 10th, 1896, to which reference is hereby made.

Due notice will be given by advertisement and otherwise of the time when cash payments will be required.

New-York, October 10th, 1896.
Central Trust Company of New-York.

Central Pacific Stock.
Holders are requested to send their names and addresses and a statement of the amount of their holdings to the undersigned. Circulars containing information of interest to the stockholders will be forwarded.
L. W. MORRISON, 44 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Eight hundred and nine (809) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

253	5842	11124	15585	30138	36393	44770
296	5848	11208	15619	30210	36413	44860
406	6023	11225	15627	30223	36552	44873
439	6109	11295	15633	30228	36761	44921
450	6122	11327	15634	30252	36819	44988
500	6127	11341	15636	30374	36957	45000
614	6304	11399	15686	30392	36981	45023
658	6320	11520	15690	30448	37102	45095
739	6333	11541	15706	30479	37152	45098
743	6405	11542	15750	30483	37184	45109
749	6407	11589	15751	30549	37374	45149
750	6434	11605	15764	30611	37388	45213
1146	6439	11617	16037	30632	37462	45216
1299	6450	11678	16062	30725	37466	45256
1311	6452	11684	16187	30727	37515	45257
1341	6456	11768	16287	30761	37546	45261
1424	6480	11770	16720	30840	37550	45269
1484	6672	11778	16725	30865	37616	45270
1586	6709	11796	16743	30884	37697	45274
1600	6807	11798	16844	30906	37745	45303
1704	6849	11852	16885	30907	37815	45374
1711	6850	11896	16967	30941	37884	45386
1712	6952	11931	16972	31090	37903	45389
1726	6965	11935	17122	31136	37954	45414
1729	6983	12021	17213	31294	37976	45418
1743	7013	12022	17251	31338	37982	45444
1759	7077	12051	17320	31336	37985	45445
1779	7128	12073	17350	31459	37987	45566
1781	7197	12121	17357	31571	37994	46283
1807	7271	12147	17361	31697	37996	46489
1849	7293	12215	17426	31801	38315	46502
1850	7358	12227	17715	31802	38432	46651
1938	7536	12301	17762	31882	38527	46678
2174	7612	12302	17779	31974	38580	46689
2189	7631	12315	17849	32055	38594	46785
2192	7701	12355	17887	32196	38665	46799
2193	7743	12432	17902	32197	38722	46913
2196	7764	12445	17975	32238	38729	46980
2243	7883	12460	18063	32278	38974	46996
2249	7973	12482	18223	32283	38991	47008
2257	8013	12502	18224	32318	38994	47126
2368	8041	12519	18232	32409	38996	47179
2475	8068	12530	18235	32457	39019	47183
2479	8073	12532	18343	32480	39026	47250
2480	8107	12604	18353	32484	39095	47280
2525	8124	12704	18366	32613	39097	47446
2528	8177	12794	18423	32659	39115	47556
2550	8184	12812	18527	32679	39322	47949
2740	8203	12877	18529	32734	39325	48088
2781	8245	13028	18578	32742	39461	48201
2821	8279	13061	18595	32743	39508	48257
2876	8410	13069	18689	32776	39655	48272
2880	8413	13076	18694	32867	39795	48386
2910	8433	13084	18695	32868	39815	48404
3014	8454	13087	18698	32907	39819	48424
3027	8493	13116	18808	32937	39868	48436
3033	8550	13140	18910	33095	39880	48471
3040	8648	13141	18986	33100	39881	48537
3060	8690	13158	19133	33276	39926	48546
3072	8833	13170	19217	33563	40013	48880
3100	8860	13206	19300	33598	41247	48900
3197	8870	13207	19311	33614	41340	49011
3242	8900	13518	19647	33616	41393	48925
3253	8920	13523	19671	33912	41899	49103
3264	8934	13524	20008	33937	41416	49277
3293	8940	13605	20054	33982	41419	49333
3308	8960	13636	20271	33990	41483	49363
3486	8986	13642	20365	34064	41503	49570
3568	9010	13644	20418	34307	41576	49700
3571	9040	13757	20464	34319	41589	49705
3576	9076	13818	20482	34341	41627	49870
3670	9118	13872	20579	34359	41679	49894
3840	9136	13892	20638	34376	41807	49900
3841	9203	14005	20667	34448	41986	49917
3843	9234	14041	20684	34454	41987	50174
3844	9244	14067	20919	34468	42024	50193
3854	9249	14070	20994	34470	42196	50516
3921	9350	14105	21862	34576	42208	50549
3935	9502	14106	21899	34617	42282	50849
4007	9566	14135	21955	34724	42502	50880
4029	9587	14176	21980	34735	42401	51101
4047	9604	14198	21981	34769	42562	51270
4071	9680	14201	28601	34770	43227	51849
4106	9728	14273	28604	34828	43307	51351
4157	9756	14377	28610	34939	43309	51591
4197	9802	14390	28617	35047	43322	51594
4244	9819	14415	28630	35120	43340	51696
4259	9991	14475	28682	35171	43341	51700
4329	10003	14476	28878	35181	43575	51801
4330	10005	14578	28901	35185	43418	51993
4383	10023	14640	28902	35216	43763	51997
4400	10068	14674	28909	35227	43764	52070
4437	10111	14686	28920	35359	43882	52103
4510	10261	14817	28922	35366	44045	52119
4519	10407	14819	28995	35370	44125	52124
4688	10415	14820	29125	35460	44135	52165
4820	10419	14821	29148	35514	44141	52200
4829	10517	14830	29353	35622	44146	52273
4870	10542	14836	29372	35626	44150	52275
4999	10574	14849	29579	35630	44218	52324
5113	10584	14853	29611	35648	44224	52371
5341	10597	14856	29615	35653	44234	52541
5342	10645	14867	29618	35751	44229	52621
5356	10648	14869	29690	35833	44233	52664
5466	10656	14881	29714	35809	44279	52760
5485	10686	14886	29818	35890	44284	52774
5514	10770	14890	29821	35897	44298	52846
5542	10795	14925	29855	35945	44336	53055
5552	10802	15038	29872	36001	44530	53064
5562	10809	15078	29914	36003	44534	53110
5572	10839	15250	29962	36011	44627	53123
5585	10856	15348	30031	36277	44644	53143
5780	10914	15550	30037	36362	44666	53285
5786	10915	15570	30048	36383	44721	53309
5822	11064	15574	30072	36392	44728	53327
5836	11116	15583	30089			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due Jan. 1, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New-York, Oct. 16, 1896.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Eight hundred and nine (809) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage 5 % Bonds
OF THE
Terre Haute & Peoria R. R. Co.
GUARANTEED BY THE
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.

More than a MAJORITY of the above-mentioned bonds having been deposited under a bondholders' prospective agreement wherein the undersigned are named as committee, the holders of bonds not already deposited are requested to deposit the same with the New-York Security & Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New-York City, or with Messrs. Drexel & Company, Philadelphia, ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 2, 1896, in order to participate in the benefits of the agreement. Negotiable certificates will be issued in exchange for bonds. Copies of the agreement may be seen on application to either the Trust Company or Messrs. Drexel & Company, or to any member of the committee.
New-York, October 15, 1896.
MARK T. COX, Chairman, } Committee.
of Robert Winthrop & Co.
JAMES A. BLAIR, } Committee.
Of Blair & Co.
JAMES W. PAUL, Jr., } Committee.
Of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel,
40 Wall Street, New-York City.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Trustees' Office, Room 53, Drexel Building,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1896.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

46	1356	1584	1792	2103	2359	2797
88	1387	1585	1839	2120	2449	2860
91	1389	1589	1846	2123	2457	2869
103	1392	1618	1862	2124	2468	2886
121	1417	1625	1866	2128	2469	2923
220	1459	1666	1870	2132	2534	3056
321	1482	1667	1936	2155	2585	3137
358	1520	1672	1937	2170	2632	3148
422	1529	1700	1945	2186	2671	3217
1325	1531	1719	1947	2180	2728	3252
1338	1555	1767	1965	2231	2753	3266
1346	1563	1777	2043	2345		

as the numbers of the eighty-two bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1870, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 106.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company,
DIVIDEND NO. 52.

A quarterly dividend (No. 52) of ONE PER CENT. will be paid by check, mailed to stockholders, Nov. 16th, 1896, that are of record at noon, Saturday, Nov. 7th. The stock books will be closed at noon, Nov. 7th, and opened Nov. 16th, 1896.
CHAS. A. GRANT, Treasurer.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 5 PER CENT. LOAN of 1908.—Coupons due 1st of November will be paid at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, 59 and 61 Wall St., New-York.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
Stocks and Bonds
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Diamond Match Co., (Hypd.)
100 shs. New-York Biscuit Co., (Hypd.)
16 shs. Home Insurance Co.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

FRIDAY—P. M.

The stock market fairly active. Decisively strong. Advances in the whole list. Confidence over election prospects. Money troubles cured. The call rate opening stiff at 50 to 60 per cent., declined under free offerings to 6 per cent., where it closed—the loan market scare over.

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Wherever in Wall Street a flag can be attached, there a flag is flying. Since Wall Street has been Wall Street no such spectacle ever before was seen.

And the inspiriting influence appears in the whole security market.

Confidence and enthusiasm are ruling.

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It has been a long time since the Stock Exchange district has enjoyed so tonic a day as that which closes this afternoon with substantial advances in the market value of every active security. Doleful oracles yesterday are buoyant now. They predicted all manner of distresses; they have quickly learned better; they have been evening short stocks; they have been paying the penalties of gambling against American patriotism and American sanity.

***

Despite all bear hurrahs, Wall Street learned early in the day that pinching money rates were not to be permitted to continue. Stiff rates were kept up through much of the day, it is true, but at the abnormal figures little borrowing was attempted—so fixed was the confidence that relief was assured. And in the early afternoon the relief came. One of the great trust companies led. Under its big offerings of cash the loan market rushed into normal ease—a 6 per cent. call rate being at once established.

***

Even before the actual appearance of this relief the stock market showed strength—indeed, it was firm, with advancing tendencies from the moment it opened. But the low-rate loans as absolutely an accomplished fact imparted prompt enthusiasm, and the result is displayed in advances which are an ample answer to any inuendo involving what the investors of the country think.

***

People who were foolishly scared into selling stocks yesterday were buyers to-day; and there were indications, too, of purchases on an extensive scale by millionaire interests not lately seen in any stock market quarter. The significance of this needs no elaboration: No more telling commentary on the market's new buoyancy can be provided.

***

Some further covering of shorts was in evidence. But it is idle to suggest that all shorts have been eliminated. In some quarters there has been such an evening up, but in other parts of the market the short interest is still large enough to be almost unwieldy. And in this category can be conspicuously placed Burlington, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and Manhattan.

***

London and Berlin were open buyers today. They take stocks with international quotations chiefly. Union Pacific, Reading, St. Paul, and Louisville and Nashville are their apparent favorites.

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On every hand there is heard but one wish now—and that is for the opportunities which next Tuesday's vote will establish.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	¾	Manhattan	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg	⅞	Met. Traction	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	4	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Am. Tobacco Co.	1⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½
A., T. & S.F. all in. pd.	1½	Mo. Pacific	1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1¾	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
La. State Gas	1⅝	N. J. Central	⅞
Can. Southern	1⅞	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Nor. Pac., all in pd.	⅝
Ch., Bur. & Qy	2⅜	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	1⅝
Chicago Gas	2	N. Y. O. & W.	½
Chi., M. & St. Paul	3⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2	P. & R., all in. pd.	1⅛
Chi. & Northwest	2½	Pullman Car	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅜	Southern Railway	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Southern pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Texas Pacific	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Union Pac. t. r.	1¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	U. S. Cordage pf.	¾
Erie	1	U. S. Leather	⅝
Gen. Electric	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
Ill. Steel Co.	1	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Laclede Gas	⅝	Wabash pf.	1½
Lake Shore	1½	Western Union	1½
Louis. & Nash.	2⅝		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Illinois Central	1¼	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s.	1⅛	P. & R. 2d pf., all in. pd.	2⅝
At., T. & S. F. gen.	1⅛	P. & R. 3d pf. in., all in. pd.	2¼
A., T. & S. F. adj.	2⅛	P. & R. gen. 4s t. r.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	1	San A. & A. P. 4s.	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st t. r.	1	Southern Ry. 5s.	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	2½	Texas Pacific 2d.	1
Northern Pac. con.	1	Wabash 1st.	1⅜
Ohio Southern 1st.	4	West. Nor. Car con.	2
O., S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.	2¼	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	2
P. & R. 1st pf inc. all in. pd.	1½		

BONDS DECLINED.

Erie prior lien	1¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s.	1½
Gen. Elec. deb.	1		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was less active. Call loans were made at 6@60 per cent. The last loan was made at 6 per cent.

Time money was nominal at 6 per cent. and a commission for all periods. Commercial paper rates nominal at 7 per cent. for indorsements and 7½ per cent. for choice single names.

Clearing House exchanges, $99,331,537; balances, $4,939,551; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $356,287.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¼@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichmarks at 94⅞ and 95½, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying ⅜c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—$1 discount bid; 75c discount asked.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares rallied in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, 1⅝, to 46¾; St. Paul, 1⅝, to 73⅝; Reading, ¾, to 13; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 59, and Atchison, ⅜, to 14. Declined—Erie first preferred, ½, to 32½; Illinois Central, ½, to 95, and New-York Central, ½, to 94. Erie sold at 14½. British Consols declined ¼, to 108¼, for money and 108 5-16 for the account.

The Bank of England sold £100,000 American eagles for export to the United States. Amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance, £20,000.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were stronger, particularly the new 4s, which advanced ¾ and 1 per cent., respectively, for the registered and coupon. The sales were $4,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106¾; $2,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 115½, and $27,000 do, coupon, at 116¼@117½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	93	..
4s, r., 1907	106½	107½
4s, c., 1907	107½	108½
4s, r., 1925	116¾	117
4s, c., 1925	117½	118
5s, r., 1904	110	110¾
5s, c., 1904	111	111¾
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..

In State securities, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 57½, seller 20 flat.

WAITING, BUT CONFIDENT.

Mr. Theodore H. Banks of the firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons, said in discussing market conditions yesterday:

"There is not much to say in addition to what has already been said in the interviews with representative financiers published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. We find little or no increase in the current demand for investment securities. There is no discounting or speculating on the election result by the investing class. There is no reason why people who refused to invest some time ago because of their nervousness over the political uncertainty should come into the market now, for the situation has changed but little. The time is shorter, and that is about all. And the people who have held off this long will hold off for the remaining few days of suspense.

"Undoubtedly there is a vast quantity of money waiting to be invested. There must be great quantities of gold locked up, and there are many people who have announced that they would rather pay higher prices for securities after the election than to take the risk of investing before the result was publicly known. With these people satisfied that there is no more danger, and with the incentive for hoarding removed, there should be a great movement in the investment field.

"There must be a good market and advancing prices. The improvement may not all come in one day; it will be more likely to show itself in a steady absorption of securities and a steady advance in prices. There will be foreign as well as domestic buying of our stocks and bonds, and I think the movement will show its solidity and sound foundation by steady advances rather than by an immediate and merely sentimental boom, which might be temporary."

ALL READY FOR THE BOOM.

Mr. Charles I. Hudson, senior member of the firm of C. I. Hudson & Co., in discussing the outlook for the stock market yesterday said:

"Everything now depends on McKinley's election and his majority. All the other factors in the situation are arrayed on one side and ready to exert their influence as soon as the political question is settled.

"If the sound-money victory is as overwhelming and complete as we hope and expect it to be, we will see an immediate and rapid advance in stocks. Prices will go up with a rush, and the advance will, I think, last for several months without a set-back. I expect to see a boom in stocks that will extend to every issue on the list, and I think the boom will come just as soon as the election is over.

"And it will not be merely a sympathetic movement or a consequence of the relief from the tension of the past few months. It will be founded on good grounds, and it will be the result of natural conditions.

"Just as soon as McKinley is elected, we will have all the hoarded gold coming out and thrown into business and investments. We will have a general restoration of confidence. We will have a foreign buying movement of proportions that will surprise us. We will have our own people coming into the market and buying stocks as they have not done for years.

"Conditions are ripe for an era of prosperity. Everything is ready and waiting for the election. Nothing can prevent the widespread improvement that will result from a victory for McKinley and honest money."

ADVANCE WILL BE RAPID.

Mr. Abraham Seligsberg of the Stock Exchange house of Seligsberg & Co. said yesterday, regarding the outlook for the stock market:

"I can say nothing about the course of prices, except to coincide with the general opinion here in the Street. The election of Major McKinley is all that is necessary. With that decided definitely, we will see a boom in the stock market—an immediate one. You will see stocks jump with the opening of the Exchange on Wednesday morning, and the advance will be rapid.

"All influences will unite to bring this about. First and most important of all, we have the restoration of confidence. That is the main point. All doubt will be swept away, and people will lose their timidity and their disposition to hold off from investments. That has been the great trouble—the loss of confidence and the fear that a great catastrophe was upon us. A sound-money victory will break down all of this nervousness and apprehension.

"The release of the locked-up gold will be another great factor. The gold imports have not been allowed to have their effect because of this hoarding movement. Money has been kept tight and taken out of its usual channels on this same account. After the election this money must come out and give relief from the present strain.

"Then, we are going to have a great buying movement on the part of the outsiders. They have been holding off and waiting to see the result of the election. When they do see it, they will come into the market. And there are millions and millions of foreign money that will seek investment in America—millions that have been kept back because of the uncertainty abroad as to the future financial policy of this country. Foreign capital will immediately begin to come here for investment in our securities and in our business enterprises.

"In every way I feel hopeful as to the future. I can see no reason for believing in anything but prosperity. We have all in our favor. The course of our security market must be upward, for it will reflect the general confidence and belief in the widespread improvement that is to come."

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade to-day will say:

"The indications show a gratifying confidence in preparing for better things, but an enormous volume of contracts and orders depend on the election, and while prices of materials are strong, with heavy speculative buying, the absence of immediate demand makes finished products generally quiet in price, though with evident expectation of strength.

"The feature of the week has been the pressure in the New-York money market in spite of the heavy arrivals of gold. Quotations of call loans at 100 per cent. or more have no real meaning except that, with practically four holidays to come in succession, there is really no market. Commercial loans are almost a lost art, except as banks sustain their regular customers, which they do generally with a fair degree of liberality. The hoarding or engagement of gold to provide against contingencies has far surpassed all records, and in exchange bought ahead, gold actually withdrawn, and contracts to deliver gold if required, probably exceeds in amount $100,000,000. The makers of contracts to deliver gold on demand have imported over $10,000,000, it is believed, and ordered $500,000 more this week; the withdrawals of gold from banks for temporary deposit elsewhere, or by country banks at the demand of customers, have been quite heavy, and the buying of foreign exchange has made the market entirely abnormal, and quite out of relation to the existing state of foreign trade.

"All these are ephemeral phenomena, but they show most powerfully the trend of events to be anticipated, if a result not expected should occur. Men are actually spending millions to protect themselves for sixty days against a political decision which they consider almost impossible, but if the bare possibility of it costs so much, what would the thing itself cost? The general arrest of business is indicated by the state of exchanges, 10.1 per cent. less than last year and 30.2 per cent. less than in 1892, when a Presidential election was also near.

"Atlantic wheat exports for four weeks, flour included, have been 8,026,558 bushels, against 6,255,412 last year. Higher prices and actual famine in parts of India have a speculative bearing, but are really less important to the American market than the news of the decreasing supplies from Russia.

"Cotton has held up remarkably well, in spite of trade estimates that the yield will be close to 9,000,000 bales. The trade believes such estimates erroneous, and also believes that present prices will not be found too high if with such a crop there should be good business in this and other countries. The mills are selling staple goods somewhat freely, and print cloths are a shade higher, but there is neither much selling nor much effort to buy goods of other descriptions. The speculation in wool continues, and has taken during the past four weeks 28,231,100 pounds, against 29,788,850 last year and 26,538,503 in 1892, although less than half the capacity of mills is employed. It is a gratifying feature, however, that about twelve establishments have started during the week, in confidence that business will be large hereafter. There is as yet only a slight improvement in the demand for lightweight woolens."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say:

"Advices from important distributing centres report that leading commercial and industrial houses take a hopeful view of the business outlook and expect an early revival of demand, based on the anticipated success of the sound-money issue.

"Texas country merchants buy with extreme caution, and in Louisiana the advance in discount rates has rendered trade duller than it might otherwise have been. Wheat shipments from farmers' hands are heavier in Washington State, owing to higher prices, but in Oregon producers seem inclined to hold for still higher quotations. Pacific coast wheat exports continue to attract attention. San Francisco sent another cargo of wheat to Calcutta Oct. 27, the third from that port, and Tacoma reports a steamer chartered there also to load with wheat for Calcutta.

"Mercantile failures throughout the United States have declined in number this week, the total being 246, against 292 last week, 299 in the week one year ago, 253 in the corresponding period two years ago, and as compared with 353 in the like week of 1893.

"Total exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States amount to 3,346,030 bushels this week, exclusive of shipments from Galveston, no report of which has been received, compared with 4,067,000 bushels last week, 2,743,000 bushels in the last week of October, 1895; 2,934,000 bushels in the like week of 1894, 2,860,000 bushels in 1893, and as contrasted with 3,714,000 bushels in the corresponding portion of 1892. Exports of Indian corn amount to 2,507,000 bushels this week, nearly 400,000 bushels less than last week, one-third more than in the corresponding week of 1895, fifteen times as much as in the corresponding portion of 1894, and three times as much as in like weeks of 1893 and 1892."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The Engineering and Mining Journal in its detailed reviews will say to-day:

"Trade in anthracite continues undiminished in volume, and this, considering the attention given to politics, must be considered exceptionally good. All producers are reported to be mining their full amounts of coal, and some are going beyond their understood limit. This will result in a tonnage for the month in excess of the quantity determined upon. The tonnage for the year, however, is going to fall short of last year's figures, and also considerably below the figures that, at the beginning of the year, it was expected would be made in 1896. The demand for the middle sizes still continues much better than for the larger and smaller, though one company reports that it has reduced its stock of small sizes fully 15 per cent. during the month. The restriction of small sizes is necessary during the Winter months, as their preparation for market is accomplished in many breakers with the use of water, resulting in their freezing and being then handled with much difficulty. Old contracts being filled with some extent, though these are growing steadily less.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Oct. 30, 1896.

Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
55¾	57	220	Am. Cotton Oil pf	55¾	56¾	55¾	56¾	+ ⅝
6¾	6¾	1,021	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
17	18	360	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	17	17½	17	17½	
115¾	115¾	46,735	Am. Sugar Refs	112¾	115½	111⅜	115¾	+ 4
100¾	100¾	230	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
75¾	76¼	2,360	Am. Tobacco	74	76¼	74	75¾	+ 1⅞
14¾	14½	5,585	At., T. & S.F., all in pd.	13¾	14⅞	13⅛	14⅜	+ 1¼
22¾	23⅛	1,675	At., T. & S. F. pf	21½	23	21½	23	+ 1¾
14⅜	15½	710	Baltimore & Ohio	15	15	14½	14⅜	+ ¼
11	11⅜	400	Bay State Gas	10	10⅝	10	10⅜	+ 1⅛
89½	91	15	Brooklyn Union Gas	91½	91½	91½	91½	
46¾	47	150	Canada Southern	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ 1⅜
13½	14½	5	Central Pacific	13	13	13	13	
15¼	15¾	2,070	Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅞	15½	14½	15⅛	+ ½
75½	75¾	14,191	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73½	75⅞	73⅝	75⅝	+ 2⅜
70¾	70¾	11,850	Chicago Gas	69½	70⅝	69	70⅝	+ 2
6	7½	200	Chi. Great Western	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
72⅞	73	23,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	70¼	73	70	72⅜	+ 1⅝
124½	126¾	305	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	124	124	124	124	+ 2
102	102½	1,234	Chi. & Northwestern	101¼	102¼	101¼	102¼	+ 2½
64¾	65	4,020	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	63	65½	62¾	64⅞	+ 2⅝
27½	28	900	C., C., C. & St. L.	27⅝	28	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	16	200	Col., H. V. & Tol.	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
57	60	120	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	58	58	58	58	
147	149	341	Con. Gas Co.	148½	148½	148½	148½	+ 1
123	124	536	Del. & Hudson	122	123½	122	123½	+ 1½
153¾	155	120	Del., Lac. & Western	155½	156⅛	155½	156⅛	
42½	43	650	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	41½	42½	41½	42½	+ 1½
94	95	710	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	95	95	95	95	+1
14¾	15	710	Erie	14½	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
20	20¼	3,860	General Electric	28¾	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ 2½
92½	93½	109	Illinois Central	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ 1¼
44	47½	106	Illinois Steel Co	44	44	44	44	+1
23½	24½	600	Laclede Gas	22⅜	24	22⅜	23¾	+ ⅝
		7	L. E. & W. pf	70	70	70	70	
65¾	68	100	L. E. & W. pf., ex div.	66	66	66	66	+ ¼
145½	148¼	102	Lake Shore	146	146	146	146	+ 1¼
46⅜	46½	5,965	Louis. & Nash	44½	46¾	44¾	46⅜	+ 2¼
2	3	100	L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
92⅜	92½	2,495	Manhattan Con.	91½	92½	91¾	92½	+ 1½
100¼	102	245	Met. Traction	101	101	101	101	+ 1½
17	18	15	Minn. & St. Louis	18	18	18	18	
72½	80	110	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	72	72	72	72	+2
25½	25¾	2,945	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	24	25¾	24	25¾	+ 2½
21	21¾	4,640	Mo. Pacific	20	21¾	20	21	+1
160	165	40	Morris & Essex	162	162	162	162	
87¾	88	275	Nat. Lead Co. pf	86½	88	86½	88	+ 1½
103¾	104	820	N. J. Central	103½	104	103	103	
93¾	95	1,185	N. Y. Central	92¼	93½	92	93½	+1
172¾	174	13	N. Y., N. H. & H.	172	172	172	172	
8¼	9	120	N. Y., S. & W.	8¼	8½		8½	
24	24⅜	210	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ 1½
4⅜	5	130	North American	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14	14½	455	N. P., all in. pd.	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	
22	22¼	630	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ 1⅝
120	14¾	120	Ontario & Western	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ½
21½	21¾	880	Pacific Mail	21	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅝
322	340	100	Pennsylvania Co.	330	330	330	330	
26⅛	26¼	17,810	P. & R., all in. pd.	25	26½	25⅞	26¼	+ 1¾
12½	13¼	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	13	13	13	13	+ ⅝
153	155	382	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	152	152½	152	152½	+ 1½
112	116	100	R., W. & O., ex div.	110¾	113¾	110¾	110¾	
4¼	4¾	322	St. L. Southwestern	4½	4½	4½	4½	
9½	10	100	St. L. Southwestern pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	
41	41½	110	St. P. & Omaha	40½	40½	40½	40½	
8¾	9	1,430	Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	26	3,585	Southern Railway pf.	25	25⅞	24⅞	25¾	+ ⅛
24½	24½	2,835	Tenn. Coal & Iron	22⅞	24⅝	22⅞	24½	+ 1½
		700	Texas Pacific	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	8⅞	4,502	Union Pacific, t. r.	8	9	7¾	8⅞	+ 1⅛
2½	3	100	U. S., D. & G.	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
4¾	4¾	425	U. S. Cordage	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅜
9	9½	100	U. S. Cordage pf.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅝
9½	9¾	445	United States Leather	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
62½	63	1,360	United States Lea. pf.	61	62⅞	61	62⅞	+ 2¼
20	20	100	United States Rubber	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
40	41¼	410	United States Rub. pf.	70¼	70¼	69½	69½	+ ¼
6⅞	7	405	Wabash	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	1,230	Wabash pf.	15⅝	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ 1⅛
87	92	90	Wells-Fargo Express	90	90	89	89	
84⅜	85	5,089	Western Union Tel.	84	85¼	83⅝	84¾	+ 1¼
6¾	6⅞	1,655	Wheel. & L. E.	6	6⅞	6	6¼	+ ¼
Sales		190,731						

Silver.

65	65½	29,000	Bullion certificates	65¼	65¾	65½	65½

Complete Bond Transactions.

$m Cotton Oil Co 8s	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
1,000 107⅞	10,000 65½	1,000 42⅝
1,000 108	5,000 66¾	1,000 43
$m Spirits M Co 6s	Kan City & Pac 1st	15,000 62
1,000 65	5,000 62	5,000 43¼
At., T. & S F gen 4s	Louis & Nash cons	5,000 43⅜
1,000 74¾	1,000 102	25,000 43½
1,000 75	Louis & Nash G M 6s	10,000 43¾
1,000 75	1,000 112½	2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
2,000 75¼	1,000 113	95,000 31½
2,000 75	Unified gold 4s	10,000c 32
25,000 75½	10,000 73⅞	15,000 32¼
5,000 75¾	2,000 74	5,000 32¾
500 75	Metropolitan Elevated 1st	10,000 33¼
Adjustment 4s	6,000 116¾	5,000 33⅜
5,000 37¼	Mexican 1st 6s, gtd	10,000 33⅝
4,000 37⅛	12,000 71	5,000 33⅞
2,000 37⅜	Midland of N J 1st	25,000 34
15,000 37½	1,000 111	5,000 34¼
5,000 37¾	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s	10,000 34½
5,000 38	5,000 80¼	10,000 34⅝
5,000 38⅜	Mo, K & T 2d	3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
21,000 39	5,000 108	50,000 31½
5,000 39¼	Minn & St L con 5s	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
45,000 39½	1,000 98¼	29,000 75
5,000 39¾	1,000 99	15,000 75½
1,000 39⅞	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	4,000 75¼
10,000 39¾	5,000 81	5,000 75½
67,000 39⅝	5,000 80¼	1,000 83 75⅝
1,000 39⅝	Mo, K & T 2d	1,000 83 75¾
30,000 39¼	10,000 54	4,000 75¼
3,000 39¼	3,000 55½	5,000 75½
5,000 39¼	8,000 55¾	1,000 83 75¾
3,000 39¼	5,000 56½	3,000 75½
5,000 39	N Y Central 1st coup	10,000 75⅝
rstin & N W 1st	2,000 117	15,000 75¾
10,000 81¼	N Y Central ext 4s	25,000 76
Brooklyn R T 5s	1,000 105½	10,000 76¼
4,000 73	N Y, C & St L 4s	5,000 76⅝
Canada So 1st gtd	2,000 102½	2,000 76¾
1,000 107	1,000 102	4,000 76
Cent of N Jers G M 5s	N Y, Lack & West 1st	Southern Ry 1st 5s
9,000 113	1,000 130	1,000 85
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	N Y, O & W con 5s	1,000 85¼
5,000 69½	2,000 108	9,000 85½
5,000 70	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	Term R R Ass'n of St L con 5s
6,000 70½	3,000 85	1,000 102
4,000 71	Nor Pac 1st 6s	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div 1st consol 4s	1,000 113½	7,000 84
2,000 93¼	1,000 114¼	2,000 84¾
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	Nor Pac 1st reg	10,000 84½
1,000 97	5,000 113½	Tex & Pac 2d inc
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs	Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented	2,000 19¾
1,000 40½	4,000 41⅝	3,000 20
Chi & N W cons 7s	Ohio Southern 1st	U S Cord Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 135	5,000 89	5,000 21½
Chi R I & P ext 5s	Oregon R & N 1st	Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 99	5,000 110	4,000 105¼
Chi R I & Tol 5s	Oregon Short Line 6s	3,000 105½
1,000 83½	7,000 100½	1,000 106¾
Col, H V & Tol G M 4s	Oregon R L & U N con, Trust Co certfs	1,000 107
1,000 84	3,000 62½	Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 86	5,000 62¼	6,000 68
2,000 88½	Peo & Eastern 1st	West Short gtd 4s
8,000 87	10,000 74	3,000 103¼
2,000 87½	People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s	2,000 103¾
2,000 88	10,000 97	Registered
Den & Rio Grande 4s	Rio Grande West 1st	3,000 103
3,000 85½	1,000 72	W Nor Car 1st 6s
Erie 4s prior bonds	St L & S F G M 6s	5,000 108½
1,000 87	3,000 106	W Un T & P 1st
Ft W & D C 1st, Trust Co certfs	St L S W 1st	1,000 104½
4,000 50	6,000 67¼	Wilkes & East 1st
5,000 51	9,000 67¾	10,000 84⅞
Gen Elec Co deb 5s	15,000 68	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 90	So Pac of Cal 5s consld	10,000 34½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	10,000 35	2,000 35
1,000 93¼	San An & Ar Pass 4s	5,000 35½
10,000 94	7,000 54	
Total sales		$1,249,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Adams Express	145	148	D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	12½
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	Erie 1st pf.	32⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	57	60	Erie 2d pf.	19	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	29
Am. Coal	110	125	Ev. & T. H.	29	N. Y. & Texas	20	31
Am. C. Oil	13¾	15	Ev. & T. H. pf.	41	Norfolk So.	64½	70
Am. Express	110	112	Gt. Nor. pf.	113	Nor. & West., all in. paid	93¾	10¼
Ann Arbor	7	8½	G. B. & W., t. r.	8¾	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	14¾	15¾
Ann Arbor pf.	19½	22	Homestake	34½	Ohio Southern	9	10
Am. T. & C.	91½	93	Iowa Central	8½	Ont. Mining	8	9
Am. Tob. pf.	98	..	Iowa Central pf.	27	Oregon Imp., t. r.	1¼	2
At. & Pac.	¼	½	Joliet & Chicago	155	Ore. R. & N., all in. paid	16	24
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	8	Kan. & Mich.	4	Peo. & East.	4	6
Boston A. L. pf.	100	105	Keok. & D. M.	2	Peo., D. & E.	2	2½
Brooklyn R. T.	19¼	20¼	K. & D. M. pf.	10	Phila. & Reading	44	49
Brunswick Co.	¾	1	Laclede Gas pf.	65	Pull. Pal. Car	100	112
Buff., R. & P.	11	25	Long Island	57	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	152	155
B., R. & P. pf.	..	55	L., N. A. & C.	1	Pullman Southern	1	1¼
B., C. R. & N.	68	..	Manh. Coal R.	100	Quicksilver	1	2
Canadian Pac.	57¼	58	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	Quicksilver pf.	15	30
Cedar F. & M.	..	3	Man. Beach	5	Rens. & Sar.	175	185
Chi. & Alton	158	..	Md. Coal pf.	40	St. J. & G. I.	8	15
Chi. & Alt. pf.	165	..	Mexican Central	8	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	50	75
Chi. & E. Ill.	87¼	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	St. L. & S. F. 4th pf.	23	35
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	91	96	Mich. Central	90	St. P. & Duluth	18	23
C. & N. W. pf.	144½	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	45	St. P. & D. pf.	78	85
Clev., L. & W. pf.	35	40	Minn. Iron	60	St. P. & O. pf.	121	124
Clev. & Pitts.	162	..	Mo., K. & T.	10½	St. P., M. & M.	107	111
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	1½	Mobile & Ohio	17	Southern Pacific	13	14½
Col. Fuel & I.	17½	18	National Lead	23½	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Col. F. & I. pf.	85	..	Nat. Lin. Oil	15	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Com. Cable	140	..	Nat. Starch	4¼	U. S. Express	39	44
Consol. Coal	32	36	Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	U. S. Cord. gtd.	18	19
Con. & R. G.	10½	12	Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	West. Union Beef.	7½	9
C. M. & Pt. D.	6½	7	New Cent. C.	4	W. & L. E. pf.	27½	29
C. M. & Pt. D. pf.	46	60	New-England	45¼	Wis. Central	1⅝	2
C. S. & A.	4	6					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	Am. Oil & Ref.	36¾	37¼	36⅝	37¼
3,740	Am. Sug. Refs.	112	115½	111⅜	115½
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	6½	6½	6½	6½
100	Am. Tobacco	75¾	77⅝	75⅝	75⅝
420	At. T. & S. F.	13¾	14¼	13⅜	14¼
1,510	Chicago Gas	69½	70⅞	69	70⅝
4,830	Chi., R. I. & P.	63	65⅝	63	65¼
11,540	Chi., M. & St. P.	70⅞	72⅝	70	72⅝
60	Cent. of N. J.	103½	103½	103½	103½
20	Gen. Electric	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
580	Louis. & Nash.	44½	46⅜	44¼	46¼
310	Manhattan	91½	92⅝	91½	92¼
30	Missouri Pacific	20¾	21	20¾	21
50	Nat. Lead	22½	22½	22½	22½
40	N. Y., L. E. & W.	14½	14½	14½	14½
2,000	P. & R., all in pd.	24½	26⅝	24½	25⅝
40	Southern R'y	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	S. W. of Ga.	91	91	91	91
160	Tenn. C. & I.	24	24¾	24¾	24¾
20	Union Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
20	U. S. Leather pf.	62	62	62	62
290	Western Union	84½	85	84½	84⅞
$5,800					

Bonds.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	At., T. & S. F. gen.	74⅞	75¾	74⅞	75¼
20,000	At., T. & S. F. adj.	37¾	38½	37¾	38½
20,000	Phil. & R. gen.	75½	76	75¼	76
2,000	Southern R'y 5s.	85¼	85½	85¼	85½
$54,000					

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	216	216	216
3d week October	$17,023	$13,885	$17,997
From July 1	243,521	228,894	.....
From Jan. 1	536,172	506,169	.....
COLUMBUS STREET RAILWAY—			
3d week October	$10,585	$12,425	$11,192
From Jan. 1	514,534	508,963	453,887
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	916	916	916
3d week October	$39,807	$91,011	$89,339
From July 1	1,241,080	1,298,670	1,271,619
From Jan. 1	3,475,995	3,518,547	3,759,661
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
3d week October	$26,672	$33,208	$21,908
From July 1	354,732	320,867	275,736
From Jan. 1	891,938	809,915	795,468
NORTH SHORE TRACTION (LYNN & BOSTON—			
3d week October	$23,981	$24,074	$23,199
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,431
3d week October	$564,907	$600,168	$566,340
From July 1	6,821,883	7,336,669	6,292,972
From Jan. 1	14,634,111	14,436,031	12,689,182
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for September—			
Gross	2,705,718	2,358,210	2,411,454
Operating expenses	1,857,937	1,969,516	1,843,656
Net	847,780	388,693	567,798
From July 1—			
Gross	7,350,200	6,802,509	6,459,612
Operating expenses	5,266,478	5,817,051	5,364,092
Net	2,083,722	985,458	1,095,520
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	20,940,435	20,255,285	19,972,881
Operating exp.	15,422,866	16,970,688	16,622,680
Net	5,517,569	3,284,597	3,350,201
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for September—			
Gross	515,339	618,570	587,543
Operating exp.	348,537	362,604	333,096
Net	166,802	255,960	254,447
From July 1—			
Gross	1,531,636	1,730,036	1,686,079
Operating exp.	1,071,743	1,057,560	1,003,286
Net	459,893	672,476	682,793
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	4,497,792	4,727,304	4,592,818
Operating exp.	3,165,478	3,031,806	2,885,244
Net	1,332,314	1,695,498	1,707,574
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for September—			
Gross	825,000	661,683	653,039
Operating exp.	379,845	374,767	358,159
Net	243,179	286,926	299,880
Charges	200,520	261,388	200,106
Surplus	42,659	25,538	99,774
From July 1—			
Gross	1,869,919	1,973,852	1,736,708
Operating exp.	1,115,896	1,105,370	1,003,883
Net	754,022	868,482	732,825
Charges	581,948	585,440	607,172
Surplus	172,074	283,041	125,653
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	5,338,837	5,183,152	4,789,279
Operating exp.	3,219,333	3,992,189	2,914,484
Net	2,119,504	2,190,963	1,874,795
Charges	1,770,326	1,785,865	1,558,991
Surplus	349,178	405,098	315,804
FALL BROOK for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross	1,747	185,128	163,991
Operating exp.	79,822	94,829	68,568
Net	91,925	90,297	95,423
Other income	74,220	66,062	14,512
Total	166,145	156,359	109,935
Charges	4,505	7,548	10,080
Surplus	161,640	148,811	99,855
Cash on hand, $299,582; profit and loss, (surplus,) $564,524.			
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for September—			
Gross	207,588	193,276	184,135
Operating exp.	107,278	103,770	96,631
Net	100,310	89,506	87,504
Other income	7,392	7,066	.....
Total income	107,707	96,511	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	535,341	540,580	465,903
Operating exp.	303,646	300,316	266,324
Net	231,695	281,264	196,579
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	1,432,616	1,370,130	1,249,217
Operating exp.	886,573	817,242	791,453
Net	546,043	556,888	457,765
NEW-ORLEANS TRACTION for September—			
Gross	98,802	111,648	81,573
Operating exp.	55,773	62,068	52,656
Net	43,029	49,550	28,917
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross	1,004,473	986,409	691,537
Operating exp.	569,711	575,829	452,978
Net	434,762	410,580	238,559
SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS for September—			
Gross	247,973	223,441	265,395
Operating exp.	122,243	119,971	107,586
Net	125,730	103,470	157,809
From July 1—			
Gross	595,390	512,046	545,390
Operating exp.	341,818	340,713	303,308
Net	253,572	171,333	242,082
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	1,410,478	1,396,178	1,226,742
Operating exp.	1,006,780	1,058,437	946,217
Net	403,698	337,741	280,525
STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross	219,965	294,002	380,939
Operating exp.	96,896	144,667	185,502
Net	123,069	149,341	195,437
Fixed charges	77,737	69,977	83,101
Surplus	45,332	79,364	112,336
Cash on hand, $64,684; profit and loss, (surplus,) $13,816.			

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Fourteenth Street Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after Nov. 1.

—The coupons of the debenture bonds of the United States Leather Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid after that date at the National Park Bank.

—Dividends have been declared on a number of series of Lombard Investment Company debenture bonds, payable on and after Nov. 2, at the Atlantic Trust Company.

—The coupons from the Chicago and Alton Railroad sinking fund bonds, Louisiana and Missouri River second mortgage bonds, and the dividend on Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago preferred stock, all due Nov. 1, will be paid on and after Nov. 2 at the office of Cuyler, Morgan & Co.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The local market opened steady at last night's closing prices. After the first sales, the better tone of the New-York market began to have a good effect, and buying orders came in when no stocks were offering, and prices quickly responded, advancing throughout the list. In the traction stocks, gains extended from ¼ to 1½ per cent., the latter for Metropolitan, and in the specialties gains were made to the extent of ⅝ in United Gas Improvement, ⅝ in Heat preferred, and ¾ in Heat common. Declines of ½ were made in Welsbach, and ¼ in Storage common. Otherwise the market was unchanged, and closed firm.

Dick Brothers & Co., 80 Broad St., New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	17⅝	17¾	17¼	17½
Cambria	39	39½	39¼	39⅝
Choctaw	6¾	7	6½	6¾
Con. Track. stock	..	..	..	..
Electric Storage	27½	28	27	28
Electric Storage pf	29½	31	29	31
Electro-Pneumatic	..	..	½	..
Hestonville	..	49	45	49
Hestonville pf	58	60	56	..
Hunt. & B. T.	23¼	..	23¼	..
Hunt. & B. T. pf	..	50	49	49½
Indianapolis	14½	16	14¾	15
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20¾	21½	20½	21
Lehigh Navigation	42	..	42	..
Lehigh Valley	29¾	30	29½	30
Metropolitan Traction	101	102	99	100
Northern Central	..	..	65	..
Northern Pacific pref	14	14½	13⅝	13⅞
Northern Pacific pf	22	22	20	20½
Pennsylvania	51¾	52	51⅝	52
Penn. L., H. & P.	13½	13⅝	12¾	13
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	20¼	20⅞	20	20¼
Pennsylvania Steel	31	..	30	..
Pennsylvania Steel pf	55	..	58	..
Philadelphia Traction	35¼	65½	64¼	64⅝
Reading	13½	13 3-16	12 5-16	12⅜
Rochester Ry.	..	..	15½	17
Union Traction	10¾	10⅞	10¼	10⅜
United Cos. of N. J.	236	236½	236	237
United Gas Imp.	68¾	69	67¼	68
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	3
Welsbach	43	44	43	44
Welsbach of Canada	1⅞	2	1⅝	1¾
Welsbach Commercial	19½	..	19¼	..
Welsbach Commercial pf.	61	..	63	..

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	75	80	..	80
N. J. Con. 5s	82	83	82½	..
Newark Pass. 5s	102½	103	102½	102¾
People's Trac. 5s	93	94	..	94
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	67¾	68	67½	67¾

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Local stocks were quite active, and, with the exception of the telephone properties, followed the lead of the general market, even Bay State Gas taking an upward turn. The latter advanced 1 5-16, to 5¾, the first 5s 1½, to 72, and the second 5s 4½, to 57½, closing at 55. Montana and Merced gold mining shares were the other active stocks, Montana selling up 3½, to 85¼, and Merced 1½, to 82. The balance of the copper share list, although dull, was equally strong, Kearsarge gaining ½, to 12¼, and Osceola 1, to 26. As before mentioned, the telephones were weak. Bell, which sold up 1, to 205, closed at 203½. Erie also lost 1¼, to 61¼. Dominion Coal was quiet at an advance of ½, to 8½. The home railroad shares were quiet and unchanged, except New-York and New-Haven, which advanced ¼, to 173½. Chicago Junction rose a point, to 96, on one sale. Copper in London was strong, spot rising ⅛, to 48, and futures ⅛, to 48⅛. The money rate advanced from 1 to 2 per cent., and at the Clearing House loaned from 5 to 6, mostly at the latter.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..

MAY NEED A NEW BOARD.

Western Freight Association Finds Appointees Reluctant.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Freight Traffic Manager J. A. Munroe of the Union Pacific and General Freight Agent J. J. Fletcher of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, having declined to serve as members of the Board of Administration of the new Western Freight Association, the three other members of the board—J. W. Midgeley, Chairman; C. A. Parker, and J. C. Wellington—may follow their course.

This makes it necessary for the executive officers to elect two other members of the board. Among those prominently mentioned for the position are William Duncan, formerly General Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; Daniel Atwood, General Freight Agent of the Rock Island's trans-Missouri lines; A. F. Banks, Traffic Manager of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, and H. I. Shute, Freight Traffic Manager of the Great Northern.

It is possible, however, that no immediate action will be taken to fill the vacancies, as the members of the board form a majority and can decide all questions by a unanimous vote.

VICTORY FOR THE MANHATTAN.

Elevated Company Can Reargue Appeal Against Taxes.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—The Court of Appeals has ordered a reargument in the appeal of the Manhattan Railway Company of New-York City against an assessment by the New-York City Tax Commissioners for 1895, by which the capital stock and surplus of the company was assessed at $16,496,995.

The assessment was originally $30,000,000, but after a hearing the Tax Commissioners subsequently reduced the assessment to $16,496,995. The railroad company applied to the Special Term for a writ of certiorari to review the assessment, but the application was denied and the Appellate Division affirmed the Special Term's decision. The appeal from the decision of the lower court was argued in the Court of Appeals a short time ago.

The court to-day handed down a decision as follows: "Reargument ordered, with leave to argue orally only, as to whether that clause of the Constitution which provides that 'no unanimous decision of the Appellate Division that there is evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding, a fact, or a verdict not directed by the court, shall be reviewed by the Court of Appeals,' is applicable to this appeal. The road does not contest its assessment for 1895 of $15,910,900 upon its real estate, but holds that the assessed value of its real estate and its actual debts exceed the actual value of all its taxable assets, and that there is no property subject to taxation as capital stock and surplus. The road paid $300,000 in 1895 as taxes upon its real estate."

The court affirmed a judgment of dismissal in the appeal of Alexander Rich, appellant, against the Manhattan Railway Company, to restrain defendants from operating their elevated road through Park Row in front of plaintiff's premises, and for damages alleged to have been sustained.

DECREASE IN ITS EARNINGS.

Statement of the Pennsylvania Railroad for Nine Months.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's statement of comparison of earnings and expenses for the month of September and nine months, of 1896 with the same periods of 1895, which was issued to-day, is as follows:

Pennsylvania Railroad—Lines directly operated: Gross earnings, month of September, decreased $610,200; nine months, decrease $785,600. Expenses, month of September, decrease $302,400; nine months, increase $215,900. Net earnings, month of September, decrease $307,800; nine months, decrease $1,001,500.

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated: Gross earnings, month of September, decrease $675,800; nine months, decrease $976,200. Expenses, month of September, decrease $235,800; nine months, decrease $118,900. Net earnings, month of September, decrease $440,000; nine months, decrease $877,300.

All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie: Gross earnings, month of September, decrease $693,800; nine months, decrease $1,082,000. Expenses, month of September, decrease $328,300; nine months, increase $498,000. Net earnings, month of September, decrease $365,500; nine months, decrease $1,580,000

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie: Gross earnings, month of September, decrease $742,800; nine months, decrease $1,184,600; expenses, month of September, decrease $308,900; nine months, decrease $276,600. Net earnings, month of September, decrease $433,900; nine months, decrease $907,900.

B. & O. IS UNABLE TO PAY.

Answer to the Suit of the Johns Hopkins University.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—The Mercantile Trust Company to-day filed in the United States court an answer to the suit of the Johns Hopkins University against the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and others to recover 6 per cent. dividends on preferred stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company held by the university.

The company claims that the university is not entitled to dividends on its preferred stock until the outstanding obligations of the company are paid. It asserts that the act of 1835, under which the State holding of preferred stock was issued, did not take from the hands of the officers of the company the power to pledge the property of the company when such became necessary in the conduct of its business.

Such property was actually pledged or mortgaged, and until those claims are satisfied the stock held by the Johns Hopkins University cannot receive preference in the payment of dividends. Particular stress is laid on the facts that there are no profits out of which to pay dividends.

PIPE LINE COMPANY WINS.

The Injunction Secured by the Lackawanna is Vacated.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 30.—The case of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad against the United States Pipe Line Company was decided to-day by Vice Chancellor Emery in favor of the Pipe Line Company.

The railroad company had obtained an injunction preventing the Pipe Line Company from pumping oil through the pipes laid under the roadbed near Washington, N. J.

The Vice Chancellor to-day vacated this injunction. The Pipe Line Company will on Monday next commence pumping oil through the pipes of the company within the State of New-Jersey for the first time since the pipes were laid, nearly two years.

Atchison September Statement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The September statement of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway system shows: Gross earnings for the month of September, 1896, $2,705,718; net earnings, $847,780; against gross earnings for the month of September, 1895, $2,358,210, and net earnings, $388,693. The statement for three months of the fiscal year to September 30, 1896, shows: Gross earnings, $7,350,200, and net earnings, $2,983,722, against gross earnings, $6,302,508, and net earnings, $985,458 for the corresponding three months in 1895.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The first shipment of coal from the Southern Railway Company's new chutes at Greenville, Miss., has been made to the lower Mississippi market.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company carried over its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ending Oct. 24, 174,391 tons of coal and coke. Total for the year, 14,320,381 tons, a decrease of 2,706,323 tons.

—A report was current at Concord, N. H., yesterday that stockholders of the Concord and Montreal Railroad, who are dissatisfied with its financial management, will shortly apply to the courts for the appointment of a receiver.

—The Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina has announced that it will ask the Legislature to investigate the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company, which was renewed last year for ninety-nine years, at a rental of 6 per cent. on $4,000,000 capital, for five years, and 7 per cent. for the remaining years.

—Freight from Baltimore for points on the Atlantic Coast Lines system will, after to-morrow, be delivered to the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company. This business was handled by the Old Bay Line. It is now transferred to the York River Line, a connection of the Southern Railway.

—The managers of the Joint Traffic Association recommend the following addition to the Transcontinental east-bound tariff, to become effective Nov. 16, 1896: Knit goods, in bales, released, or in cases, in less than carloads, from Pacific coast terminals and intermediate points, to Pittsburg, Buffalo, and New-York and common points, $2 per 100 pounds.

—The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association have recommended the following basis for rates on east-bound traffic from points on the Cleveland and Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Company to points on the Walkill Valley Railroad: Per 1⁰⁰ pounds—Class 1, 10 cents; Class 2, 8 cents; Class 3, 7 cents; Class 4, 6 cents; Class 5, 5 cents; Class 6, 3 cents.

—Reductions in rates to North Pacific coast terminals on all lines will be made on Nov. 9, and apply from all territory east of Missouri River from Central Traffic territory. The reductions on all commodities average over 5 cents per hundred, while from seaboard territory reductions range from 5 to 45 cents on nearly all commodities. The new rates meet completely those of the Sunset route.

—Bavarian physicians, sixty years ago, solemnly protested against steam railroad traveling. The rapid movements, they contended, would produce "delirium furiosum." They added: "Even admitting that travelers will consent to run the risk, the State can do no less than protect the bystanders. The sight alone of a locomotive passing at full speed suffices to produce this frightful malady of the brain. It is at any rate indispensable that a barrier at least six feet high should be erected on both sides of the track."

—Interest due on Baltimore and Ohio securities Nov. 1 will be taken care of by the receivers. The payments will aggregate $478,225, as follows: Sterling loan of 1910, $293,400, payable through J. S. Morgan & Co., London; Series B of Baltimore and Ohio equipment trust, $25,000, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of Philadelphia; Confluence & Oakland bonds, $3,000, through the same company; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bonds, $6,825, J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York City; coupons of Baltimore Belt Railroad, $150,000, Brown Brothers & Co., New-York.

—The gross earnings of the Central Massachusetts Railroad for the year ending March 31, 1896, were $788,176. Under the terms of the lease to the Boston and Lowell Railroad, Central Massachusetts receives 20 per cent. of this sum. The road received from Boston and Lowell $75,000 interest and other income, bringing income for the year up to $223,814. Expenses were $110,250, of which $103,750 was interest on funded debt and $6,500 for miscellaneous expenses, &c. Net divisible income, $113,564, from which is to be deducted a dividend of 2¼ per cent. on preferred stock, leaving a surplus of $24,916.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...6:27 | Sun sets...4:58 | Moon rises...12:43

HIGH WATER OCT. 31.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
2:27 A. M.	2:44 A. M.	4:33 A. M.
2:48 P. M.	3:08 P. M.	4:52 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 31.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Boyne	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
Corinthia	Gibraltar	Oct. 15
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 24
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Oct. 28
City of Augusta	Savannah	Oct. 28
Flaxman	St. Lucia	Oct. 23
Hesperia	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
La Bourgogne	Havre	Oct. 24
Michigan	London	Oct. 16
Niagara	Nassau	Oct. 27
Seguranca	Havana	Oct. 24
St. Louis	Southampton	Oct. 24
Taormina	Havre	Oct. 17
Tower Hill	London	Oct. 17

SUNDAY, NOV. 1.

Critic	Dundee	Oct. 18
El Sud	New-Orleans	Oct. 27
Fulda	Gibraltar	Oct. 23
Finance	Colon	Oct. 26
Martello	Hull	Oct. 17
Orinoco	Bermuda	Oct. 29

MONDAY, NOV. 2.

Bovic	Liverpool	Oct. 23
El Mar	New-Orleans	Oct. 28
Powhattan	Gibraltar	Oct. 19
State of California	Glasgow	Oct. 22
Seneca	Havana	Oct. 29
Tiverton	Shields	Oct. 19

TUESDAY, NOV. 3.

Munchen	Hamburg	Oct. 22
Mississippi	London	Oct. 22
Noordland	Antwerp	Oct. 24
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Oct. 21

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4.

Caribbee	St. Thomas	Oct. 29
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 28
Norwegian	Glasgow	Oct. 24

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Mexico	Oct. 31	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
British Queen	Oct. 31	Antwerp	22 State St.
Knickerbock'r	Oct. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Oct. 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Alene	Oct. 31	Kingston	24 State St.
Marengo	Oct. 31	Newcastle	22 State St.
Ontario	Oct. 31	London	22 State St.
C. of B'm'gh'm	Oct. 31	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
El Paso	Oct. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
San Marcos	Oct. 31	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Lorenz	Oct. 31	Hull	22 State St.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
C. of W'sh't'n	Oct. 31	Havana	113 Wall St.
Comanche	Oct. 31	Jacks'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Seminole	Nov. 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Alamo	Nov. 2	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Nor	Nov. 4	W'd'd Isl.	39 Broadway.
Havel	Nov. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Siberian	Nov. 4	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seneca	Nov. 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
Cherokee	Nov. 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Nov. 4	N'pl's, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
Orinoco	Nov. 5	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Nov. 5	Perna'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
State of Cal'a	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Nov. 7	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Nov. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Nov. 7	Jaremie	24 State St.
Campania	Nov. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Nov. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Nov. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Yumuri	Nov. 10	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Alps	Nov. 10	Gonaives	24 State St.
Trave	Nov. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Nov. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Nov. 11	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	Nov. 11	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Orangemoor	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Bergen	Nov. 11	Mantanzas	80 Wall St.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Nov. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Nov. 19	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Werkendam	Nov. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Nov. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Touraine	Nov. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Nov. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Nov. 21	London	1 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm	Nov. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Nov. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 30. Arrived.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Keller, Swinemunde Oct. 13, via Shields 17th, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Hamburg Aug. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M. to-day.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Thompson, Stettin Oct. 12, Copenhagen 18th, Christiania 17th, and Christiansand 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Punch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Sorrell.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg Oct. 22, Southampton and Cherbourg 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Anchored outside the Bar at 7:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Oct. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Sighted south of Fire Island at 7:40 P. M. to-day.

Bark Inverlochy, Mfine, Cebu, via Delaware Breakwater, 179 days, with sugar to McLeod & Co.; vessel to Balfour, Williamson & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 30, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick, Ga.; Kennett, for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Ship Tasmania, (Br.,) reports Oct. 19, lat. 25, long. 64.30, passed ship Challenger, from Junin for Delaware Breakwater, 88 days out.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that, on or about Nov. 10, the color of the sixth order white light at the Bayou St. John Light Station, on the end of the jetty at the entrance to Bayou St. John from Lake Pontchartrain, about five miles north of New-Orleans, will be changed to red; the light will then be visible about 7½ miles in clear weather. No other change will be made.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Ponta Delgado Oct. 28.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York Oct. 20 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, from New-York Oct. 17 for Christiania, Copenhagen, and Stettin, passed Dunnet Head Oct. 30.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Lauh, from Stettin, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Oct. 27.

SS Bellona, (Br.,) Capt. Iversen, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York Oct. 28.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, sld. from Cuxhaven for New-York Oct. 28.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Capt. Boothby, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New-York to-day.

SS Peninsula, (Port.,) Capt. Bettincourt, from New-York Oct. 7, arr. at Lisbon Oct. 24.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New-York Oct. 11, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, for New-York, via Gibraltar, sld. from Naples at 8 P. M. today.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 11:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Fürst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from Hamburg for Cherbourg and New-York, sld. from Southampton at 12:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New-York, arr. at Naples at 7 A. M. today, and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) Capt. Trenaman, from New-York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Fauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, sld. from Para for New-York yesterday.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New-York for Cape Town, &c., arr. at St. Vincent yesterday.

NO LONGER A SOLID SOUTH.

Republicans Gaining Wonderfully in the Southern States.

G. V. Gress, President of the Georgia Loan and Savings Bank, who is visiting this city, says that the sound-money sentiment in the South is much stronger than people in the North and East think it is.

"I am a Palmer and Buckner man," said Mr. Gress, "and I expect to vote for them, and I know hundreds of business men in Atlanta, Savannah, Columbus, Macon, and Augusta who are going to do the same. I am confident that 15,000 votes will be cast in Georgia for the National Democratic ticket. I am certain, from information I have received, that the same is true of Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida. The vote for sound money is going to be a big surprise all through the Southern States."

"What about the vote for McKinley by sound-money Democrats?"

"That will be even heavier than the vote for Palmer and Buckner. If it were not for the fear among many sound-money Democrats that they are throwing away their votes, so far as this election is concerned, if they vote the National Democratic ticket, the vote for Palmer and Buckner would be far greater. Perhaps out of five sound-money Democrats four will vote the Republican Presidential ticket.

"It would astonish any man familiar with conditions in the South two years ago to visit that section now and see what changes have taken place in sentiment and in party affiliation. The McKinley Club of Atlanta now numbers about 1,500 voters, and hundreds more will cast their votes for McKinley who do not care to be made conspicuous in their change of political faith. Among the thousands of former Democrats who are heart Democrats still, who will vote the Republican ticket is a majority of the business men of the South. They will vote for sound money and against the free-silver heresy of the Chicago platform. Ex-Mayor Thomas Glenn of Atlanta will vote for McKinley. He is an enthusiastic Democrat, but he can't go the length of the Popocratic creed.

"The Republicans," continued Mr. Gress, "failed to avail themselves of a great opportunity in Georgia. 'Tom' Watson's experience with the Popocrats had embittered the Populists, and thousands of them, if not the majority, could, I believe, have been won over to Republicanism for this election. These, with the sound-money votes of the Democrats, which could also have been secured for McKinley, would have thrown Georgia into the Republican column and split the solid South through the centre, from the Ohio River to the Atlantic. The same policy would, of course, have made Tennessee as safe a Republican State as New-York. They saw the chance too late to win. Even as it is, however, they will come out of this election so strong that there will be no more talk of the solid South."

Mannow's Assertion on the Gallows.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Julius Mannow was hanged at noon to-day for the murder of Carey B. Birch. The condemned man showed great nervousness during the night, but walked to the gallows and met death gamely. From the scaffold he declared that his statement made yesterday, in which he said that Windrath, who was hanged last June, was innocent, was true. Mannow was pronounced dead fifteen minutes after the drop fell.

Saved Her Husband—Lost Her Life.

TRUMBULL STATION, Mich., Oct. 30.—Albert Robinson, a farmer, poured kerosene from a five-gallon can on a smoldering fire in the kitchen stove to-day. The can exploded. Robinson, with his clothes on fire, ran to his wife's bedroom. She wrapped bed clothes around him and put out the fire. He jumped out of the window. The house burned. Mrs. Robinson and an eight-year-old daughter were burned to death. Robinson will recover.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 31 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (Christiania), and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale");) at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton (letters must be directed "per Berlin");) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamer Maasdam, via Rotterdam (letter must be directed "per Maasdam");) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra (letters must be directed "per Werra");) at 8 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene; at 9 AM for Santiago de Cuba per steamship Mexico (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Mexico") at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington") at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

SUNDAY.—At 6 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Paraenia, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 A M, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Oct. 10 and up to Nov. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 12 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro (from San Francisco) close here daily up to Nov. 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 7 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia).

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1896.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p.,$2.50 up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Jersey City, Hotel Washington, e. p., $1.50 up
Kansas City, Mo.The Midland,ep.$1 up,ap.$3 up
London, Eng.De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal.W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd
Mobile, Ala., Battle House,e.p.,$1 up,a.p.,$3 up
New-Orleans, La., Hotel Grunewald, e.p.$1 up
New-York.... ..The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L.L.Todd).The Vendome, e.p. $1.50, a.p.$3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough,e.p.$1.50,a.p. $3.50
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St.Andrew, e.p.,$1.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (B'way & 11th St.).The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. r. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.)....Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M.J.Shea)..Grosvenor,(10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (Chas. E. Leland).Hotel Balmoral, a.p., $3 up
do (5th Av.& 15th St.)Hotel Kensington,e.p.$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)...Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (s.e.cor.5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Hanover,a.p.
Niagara Falls, N. Y...Cataract House, a. p., $4
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin,a.p.,$4
Philadelphia ...The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do New Lafayette Hotel,ep.$1,ap.$3
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa.....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H...The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada.Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va.....The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y..New Osburn House,ap.,$2.50
do .....The Livingston, a. p., $2.50
do .....Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
St. Louis, Mo.,(Firep't) Southern Htl,ap.$3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y.Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N.J.Trenton H'se,e.p.$1 up,a.p.$2.50 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

1 cab, $60 and upward II. cab., $45 and upward.
Havel, Tu., Nov. 3, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Nov. 24, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Nov. 10, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Dec. 1, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Nov. 17, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Dec. 8, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale.....Saturday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havana.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER. 45 & 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 7 AM F. Bismarck, Nov. 12, 10 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Fee of Barge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
†Fulda, Nov. 7, 10 AM | *Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM
†Ems, Nov. 14, 10 AM | *Normannia, Dec. 5, 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y.	Hamburg-American Line 37 Broadway, N. Y.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
BERLIN.....Oct. 31 | NEW-YORK ...Nov. 18
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 4 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 25
ST. PAUL.....Nov. 11 | PARIS.....Dec. 2

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American Line s. s. OHIO, from New-York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Port of Spain, La Brea, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upwards. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Southwark, Nov. 4, 9AM Friesland, Nov. 18, noon
Noordland, Nov. 11, noon Kensington, Nov. 25, 1PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMP

The New-York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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ARDITI'S MEMOIRS

His Life in This Country and Great Singers He Has Known.*

Several passages from Signor Arditi's Reminiscences were published in the first number of The Saturday Review of Books and Art, issued on Oct. 10. From a copy of the advance sheets of the American edition, since received from the publishers, a further series of extracts is herewith given. They relate, as will be seen, to many interesting persons, singers as well as impresarii, and embrace a long period of Italian opera in this country, England, and elsewhere.

The Baroness von Zedlitz, who has "edited and compiled" the reminiscences, contributes an introduction to the work, in which facts in the life of Arditi are set forth. The volume is handsomely printed and is profusely illustrated with portraits and other pictures.

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Alboni and the Number 13.

Alboni was a martyr to superstition. She would never sing on the thirteenth of any month if she could possibly avoid it, or sit down thirteen to table, or travel or sign a contract on a day signalized by that inauspicious number. Like most singers, she was subject to acute nervous attacks, and any incident in connection with this dreaded date always filled her mind with misgivings of impending ill-luck.

Once, on the occasion of our first visit to Chicago—a very small and insignificant town in those days, colonized, as far as I could judge, largely by pigs—we arrived late, and just in time to retire for the night. A great quantity of luggage had been sent on by train in advance, and our business manager had secured a bedroom at the best hotel for Alboni.

The proprietor had been informed of Madame's painful superstitiousness, and had been implored not to give her Room No. 13. As it happened, however, Room No. 13 was the only empty and suitable apartment for the prima donna on that particular occasion.

Alboni was discovered standing in front of her door in the attitude of a tragedy queen, with the candle in one hand and the fatal piece of paper bearing the number in the other. And, what is more, she was not to be beaten. No persuasion on earth would induce her to retire quietly in No. 13.

***

Sontag, Titiens, Grisi and Mario.

My acquaintance with Henrietta Sontag, the Countess Rossi, was not of long duration, for she only spent two years in the United States prior to her untimely death. In appearance she was petite, her hair was of an auburn tint, and her eyes were large, lustrous, and of a melting softness. Her voice was a soprano of delicately pure timbre, and her range, enabling her to reach the high E with perfect ease and power, was particularly fine in its upper notes.

She always impressed those who knew her with her marked individuality; for in spite of her comparatively humble origin—her father having been a tolerably good actor and her mother an actress of some small repute—she bore herself with the dignity and elegance of manner which was suitable and becoming to the wife of Count Rossi, a diplomatist of distinguished family. The romance of her life was concentrated in her devotion to her husband, which was most faithfully reciprocated.

From the waist upward Grisi was absolutely and perfectly beautiful. She, too, like many other singers I have known, may be described as having been a "bundle of nerves." Her love for Mario was so violent that she became a prey to fits of passionate jealousy at times. She was never envious of his artistic successes, but she could not bear the thought that he was being admired by other women—a fact which undoubtedly was of continual recurrence, for Mario was one of the finest and noblest-looking men of his epoch.

Mario had an ardent admirer in the person of a maiden lady of great fortune, who used to follow him about—at a certain distance, of course—in silent adoration. No matter when or where Mario was announced to sing, the mysterious lady would infallibly apply for her box at the ticket office; and at night, as surely as I raised my bâton to conduct the music, I would see the gaunt, gray figure of a plain, unattractive woman, about thirty-five years of age, sitting bolt upright in her box.

It was not long ere Grisi discovered that Mario was the chief attraction to this eccentric lady, and with flaming cheeks and rage at her heart she watched her bête noir from behind the scenes, while the latter used to sit intently gazing at Mario with her sad, colorless eyes.

Mlle. Titiens always took a room at the hotel for exclusive use as a garderobe, and one of the gentlemen (I believe it was Willert Beale) obtained access to this apartment during her absence one day and promptly stuffed out all the dresses, put heads with wigs and painted faces on to the shoulders, and seated the figures on chairs (there were twelve or fourteen) in a dim religious light around the room.

Need I say more? Titiens, on her return home, wanted to change her dress, and she proceeded to this room. A minute later she came shrieking down the stairs, having been frightened out of her wits at the strange sight that met her gaze. She thought she must have suddenly gone mad, and that the ghosts of her different impersonations had appeared to torture her.

Titiens liked the stormy exclamations of the pit and gallery that were hurled at her in Dublin. She loved the Irish, and they loved her. It is quite touching, even now, to hear the deep and reverential way in which she is remembered and spoken of in the provinces, her thoughtful actions and kindnesses to the people with whom she came into contact having been fondly treasured up in the public memory, where she holds a firm seat in the regard of all who knew and survived her.

My appearance in the orchestra was also greeted with robust shouting and applause, while such exclamations as: "Viva, Victor Emmanuel!" "Bravo, Arditi!" "Where's your wig?" and "How's the macaroni?" were to be heard emanating from all parts of the house.

***

Patti as the Wonderful Child.

The first time I ever set eyes on Adelina Patti was in New-York, when she and her mother visited the hotel at which I lived, in order to eat the macaroni, which was always excellently prepared by an Italian chef of renown; and her determined little airs and manners then already showed plainly that she was destined to become a ruler of men.

Mme. Salvador Patti, veuve Barili, Adelina's mother, was anxious that I should hear the child sing, and so she brought her little daughter to my rooms one day.

How am I to give an adequate description of the effect which that child's miraculous notes produced upon our enchanted senses? Perhaps if I say that both Bottesini and I wept genuine tears of emotion, tears which were the outcome of the original and never-to-be-forgotten impression her voice made when it first stirred our innermost feelings, that may, in some slight measure, convince my readers of the extraordinary vocal power and beauty of which little Adelina was, at that tender age, possessed. We were simply amazed, nay, electrified, at the well-nigh perfect manner in which she delivered some of the most difficult and varied arias without the slightest effort or self-consciousness.

***

Col. Mapleson.

Mapleson was, or, rather, is, gifted with rare amenity and amiability of manner. He was seldom out of humor; he knew exactly how to manage his artists, and, what is better, his creditors. There is an old saying to the effect that "le plus belle femme ne peut donner que ce qu'elle a"; and I am of the opinion that, if we change the sex, and say, "le plus bel homme," &c., the saying would apply admirably to my jovial friend, the Colonel.

I have known prime donne enter his office infuriately, vowing they would not depart from his presence without a "little check," or hard cash, and these same irate ladies would sally forth, after waiting his leisure for some considerable time, with their angry looks transformed to absolute serenity, and actually feeling, to all appearance, as though Mapleson were conferring a considerable favor upon them by continuing to owe them their hard-earned salaries. His manner was quite irresistible; there never lived the man whose suave, gentle art in calming the irresistible creditor was more conspicuous or effective.

To do him every justice, he paid his debts when he had money; but when the safe was empty, he knew how to rid himself of tiresome and embarrassing duns with remarkable graciousness and admirable tact, never letting people into the secret of his financial difficulties or allowing them to depart uneasy at heart with regard to the sum owed to them. This was an art in itself; but a fact of far greater importance is that Mapleson was, unlike E. T. Smith, a musician.

Poor Maas, whose ill health often incapacitated him from appearing when he was announced to sing, suddenly fell ill at the last moment; in fact, on the very day he was to have appeared in "Lucia." It so happened that some one came into Mapleson's office at this moment, and said, "Joking apart, there is a tenor walking about under the portico of the theatre, only waiting to be engaged. His name is Ravelli, and if you go down at once you may still find him * * *"

Mapleson was down stairs in a trice, and having spotted the tenor, who was strolling about with a huge cigar in his mouth, he assumed an indifferent air, managing, somehow, to enter into conversation with Ravelli. Both parties acted off-handedly with one another, as though each man was conferring an honor upon the other by conversing with him. When Mapleson casually observed that he was in want of a tenor for that night's performance, Ravelli replied by looking dubiously at his book of engagements, and saying that, oddly enough, he was free that evening, and would "not mind" singing in lieu of Maas. Thus Ravelli first trod the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Taking my principal Impresari individually, I have come to the conclusion that Don Francisco Marty (my first) was the most generous of men, and Max Maretzek the cleverest; Benjamin Lumley was the most courteous and gentlemanly, and E. T. Smith the least so. Col. Mapleson was decidedly the astutest of directors, and Frederick Gye the most respected; the late Sir Augustus Harris the most ambitious and successful; while to Henry Abbey must be attributed every straightforward and honorable quality. Maurice Grau was the cleverest of entrepreneurs, and Lago the most cultivated and musicianly; while my relations with the Brothers Gatti and Freeman Thomas have always been of an entirely cordial nature.

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Di Murska and Nilsson.

Mlle. di Murska's voice was a soprano of nearly three octaves, with great executive powers. I remember, too, that she was rather eccentric and fond of ostentation, and that her dresses were invariably showy. One day she called upon us while we were living in Albany Street, and we were really amazed at her appearance.

To begin with, she was accompanied by a huge black Swiss mountain dog, (her constant companion,) and gave one the impression of being clad in a dress similar to the Hungarian hussar costume. She wore her blonde hair reaching to her waist, while on her head was an imitation of the hussar busby, slightly on one side. Her jacket was decidedly military looking. She was not possessed of a beautiful face by any means, but she looked very striking on the stage, and she was extremely graceful in her movements.

Like all artists, Christine Nilsson suffered from "nerves," and I recollect when she came to my house to go over her parts with me she used while singing to tear the trimmings and laces off her skirts by continually fingering them. Her lady companion, Mme. Richardson, was in despair about her dresses, and used to say how she wished it were fashionable for ladies to wear perfectly plain skirts, devoid of any kind of trimmings, so that Nilsson could not have the chance of spoiling all her passementeries!

In spite of all the admiration that was lavished upon Christine Nilsson in those early days, she was absolutely unspoiled and uninfluenced by flattery. At that luncheon given by M. Hengel, (one of the most courteous and charming men of my acquaintance, by the way,) a pretty incident occurred which is apropos of the subject. A gentleman who happened to make a complimentary remark on the shapely form and whiteness of her hands was rather taken aback when Mlle. Nilsson answered, in her pleasant, outspoken way: "Those hands which you are good enough to admire have done a lot of work in their time, for, remember, that they are peasant's hands, and were made to handle the plow!"

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A Meeting with Wagner.

I shall never forget seeing Wagner conduct. His carriage was erect and imposing, and made the impression of his being somewhat taller than he really was. His manner was sharp and hasty, and at times intensely nervous; but his rich voice gave effect to his words, and all who came in contact with him were bound to be subdued by his commanding personality. He was always unconventional, and his appearance betokened great refinement.

After the concert was over I went round to the artists' room in order to pay my respects to the great man. Wagner was waiting for me with outstretched hands, and as soon as I approached him he embraced me affectionately, and exclaimed: "Yes, come in by all means, Arditi; voi siete dei nostri. * * *" I had some talk with Mme. Wagner, who, together with her husband, was full of pleasant and interesting chat, and ere I left them they complimented me in the kindest possible manner on the success I had achieved in Vienna.

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Hauk and Lablache.

In America Minnie Hauk's two great parts were Carmen, and Elsa in "Lohengrin"; she was a tremendous draw in both operas, and filled the houses to overflowing whenever she appeared in either rôle. The personality of this clever and attractive lady is an interesting and winning one. Of course, she was impetuous, and sometimes hasty when singing, and I am bound to smile when I recall her little fiery outbursts of temper if thwarted by any one—outbursts which, however, resembling April showers, disappeared as quickly as they came, leaving her smiling countenance sunnier and more radiant than ever. Personally, Minnie Hauk and I have always been the best and firmest of friends, and she has never been otherwise than amiability and serenity itself to me.

Mme. Lablache's great weakness was her desire to spend money, and I must add that when she was in funds her generosity and kindness were proverbial. Her good-heartedness ran side by side with her extravagance and fondness for dress—which failings often brought her into serious monetary scrapes. I remember how, on one occasion, a famous dressmaker sued her for the payment of a costly mantle she had chosen, and how, when the case came into court, she appeared in the witness box, smiling and self-possessed, and at once gained everybody's sympathy by her affable manner.

When asked to state her name, the Judge, who had heard Mme. Lablache sing in opera on the previous evening, of course recognized the eminent vocalist, and began to compliment her profusely on her voice and acting, telling her how much he had enjoyed the music, &c. Hereupon they entered into a lively conversation, which had nothing whatever to do with the case; and, to make a long story short, Mme. Lablache so entirely fascinated the Judge that she not only gained her case with costs, but sailed triumphantly out of the court, wearing, by the way, the identical cloak that had been the cause of the lawsuit!

***

And thus ends the record of my many visits to the country of my early triumphs and the home of many of my steadfast and stanch friends. It is grievous to me that my last sojourn in the States was so conspicuously unfortunate, but I still live in hope that fate may once more guide my footsteps in the direction of America, for which country I have always entertained, and shall always continue to entertain, a feeling of grateful affection and respect.

*MY REMINISCENCES. By Luigi Arditi. With numerous illustrations, fac similes, &c. Edited and compiled, with introduction and notes, by the Baroness von Zedlitz. 8vo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Hawthorne's Book Retained.

Julian Hawthorne's textbook on American literature—for the present at least—will not be removed from the list of books used in the High School of Flushing. The complaint against it, made a few weeks ago by Frederick Hebbard, that it was prejudiced in favor of Southern writers, being especially unfair toward abolitionists like Whittier and Garrison, was referred to a committee by the Board of Education of Flushing.

On Tuesday last the committee made its report. It was unwilling to advise acceptance of Mr. Hebbard's proposal that use of the book be discontinued. It took the ground that it would be unwise to make a change in textbooks in the middle of a school term, and therefore advised that for the present the book remain on the list.

The Romance of Our Mines.

Perhaps nowhere is there to be found an incident of human toil where are seen more dramatic events than those which follow the discovery of a mine. The mine is a lottery and a romance of the pick and the spade. It may mean fabulous wealth or wreck and ruin, and it is playing its part to-day for good or evil in the United States. Under the title of "The Story of the Mine" Mr. Charles Howard Shinn has written a volume in the Story of the West Series, projected and edited by Ripley Hitchcock.

The book will be published at once by the Messrs. Appleton. It is of peculiar interest at this time because of the bearing it has on the great question to be fought out, to what we hope will be a finish, at nightfall next Tuesday. As Mr. Hitchcock points out in his preface, the volume gives glimpses into a romantic and varied history, beginning with Toltec's legends and in later times bringing to our notice "the gold fields of Idaho or the blanket deposits of Tombstone, the rich silver ores of Leadville or the wealth of Butte and Helena, the placers of California, or the silver of Cripple Creek."

Mrs. Ritchie's Edition of Thackeray.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll, writing to the November Bookman from London, makes what he calls "an announcement of universal interest to lovers of literature." As is well known, he says, Thackeray left injunctions that no biography of him should appear. In spite of this, many valuable contributions to the story of his life have been published, the most important of which is perhaps the charming series of letters to his friend, Mrs. Brookfield. His accomplished daughter, Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, has written in various forms much about her father, all of it, it need hardly be said, in exquisite taste.

Dr. Nicoll then proceeds to announce that "notwithstanding many offers and suggestions, she has hitherto declined to prepare a formal biography, but I understand that now she has seen her way to write a series of introductions to her father's novels, which will be prefixed to a new issue of his writings by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. These introductions will be full and elaborate; they will contain much personal as well as much literary information, and Mr. Thackeray's letters and manuscripts will be freely used in their preparation. No doubt the work will take its place as the final and standard edition of the greatest among English novelists."

SALE OF THE SEWALL BOOKS.

Messrs. Bangs & Co. will sell at auction, on the 9th of November and following days, a notable collection of books, known as the Sewall Library. There are numerous fine specimens of old English literature, comprising early editions of Gower, Spenser, Harrington, Heywood, Ben Jonson, Lovelace, Suckling, Drayton, Chapman, Davenant, Milton, Massinger, Waller, and Izaak Walton.

There are many Bibles and rare, with illuminated missals in vellum, and examples from the presses of Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, Aldus, and the Elzevirs. Then, too, there are books of emblems and fables, with such famous illustrators as Dürer, Goltzius, Crispin de Pass, Holbein, Ostade, and Salvator Rosa. The historical tracts, the true Americana, discoverable in pamphlets and almanacs, were Mr. Sewall's specialties. With all these, there are many first editions, as of Lamb, Dickens, Longfellow, and others.

The architectural exhibition at Baltimore opens Oct. 31, at the Peabody Institute. It originated with the Baltimore Architectural Club. New-York sends a hundred plans and sketches.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

The volume on the Balkan States in G. P. Putnam's Sons' Story of the Nations Series will be the forty-seventh in the series. Although published in London, this series was initiated here by the Putnams, with whom has always rested the editorial control of it, the English market being assigned to T. Fisher Unwin. Several volumes in the series have been published on the Continent, at Leipsic, Paris, Lisbon, and elsewhere. Arthur Gilman's volumes on the Saracens and Rome have been issued in the Bombay Presidency in the Gujerati dialect. The volume on Rome has had the further distinction of being issued in raised letters for the blind.

The volume on "Meissonier: His Life and His Art," by Valiery C. O. Gréard, will be issued here in November by A. C. Armstrong & Son. It has been prepared under the superintendence of Mme. Meissonier, who has collected for it extracts from her husband's notebooks, giving his opinions and impressions of art and artists. Besides forty full-page plates, in photogravure and colors, there will be over 200 text illustrations.

George H. Richmond & Co. announce this week an English translation, by Arthur Hornblow, of Gabriel d'Annunzio's "Triumph of Death," the first of a series called "The Romance of the Rose." It will be issued with an etched portrait of the author.

Miss Merington entered into a competition for a prize offered by the National Conservatory of Music for the best comic opera libretto. She won it, and received her prize of $500, and in time music was composed to fit her words, but thus far no theatre manager has thought it worth while to give "Daphne" a public hearing. Miss Merington's lyrics are fanciful and fluent, while her spoken dialogue is frequently witty, and with rather less straining for effect than writers of comic opera are usually prone to; and her libretto is, therefore, agreeable reading for an hour or so, though it can scarcely be classed as literature. It has been published by the Century Company in a very dainty volume, with exceedingly happy illustrations by F. P. Richards, who has caught the author's spirit better than actors, stage managers, and costumers would be likely to catch it.

Mr. Elliot Stock's "The Records of the Borough of Northampton" is edited by Christopher A. Markham and the Rev. J. Charles Cox. The Bishop of Peterborough has written the preface.

The London Magpie has, in its last issue, a short story of Du Maurier's which is said to have been among the earliest of his writings.

Mr. Lecky's new edition of "Swift's Prose Works" is now ready, and the first volumes, with Mr. Lecky's essay, will be published shortly.

Margaret Sherwood has had an afterthought as to the title of the volume which when first announced was called "An Experiment in Egoism." This has been changed to "A Puritan Bohemia." This "Bohemia" describes some huge studio building in a great city, say "The Sherwood," if you please, where there are many artists, with their strange mutations of fortune. "A Puritan Bohemia" is published by the Macmillan Company.

That great work by Dr. David Star Jordan, "Fishes of North and South America," has just been published. The scope of its ichthyological study is of the widest, comprising 148 family groups of fishes, with 522 genuses and 1,627 subgenuses. The work is a National one, and obtainable through members of Congress.

A novel might explain the Venezuelan complication, and it is perhaps with that end in view that the Messrs. Hutchinson have published "The Devil Tree of El Dorado," the scene of which is placed in Brazil, Venezuela, and British Guiana.

Scoundrels, male and female, there have been many, and the author of "Galloping Dick" gives a shining example of the highwayman of the time of Charles II. Cartouche, Peace, Moll Cutpurse, the Abbé Bruneau, have all had their commentators. The Macmillan Company has just published Mr. Charles Whibley's "A Book of Scoundrels." An old print of Jack Sheppard serves as an appropriate frontispiece.

"Men I Have Fished With" is a good title, and when readers learn that Mr. Fred Mather is to write on this topic in Forest and Stream, the assurance comes that Mr. Mather will handle the subject in not only an instructive but an amusing manner.

Mr. Andrew Lang, who is a very talented, cock-sure man, is engaged in a terrible row with Mr. E. Purcell, relative to the meaning of "paddock" and "puddock." The first, in old English, stands for a frog, and appears in Shakespeare and Bernard Shaw, representing this harmless, but at the same time ill-omened creature. The two, Lang and Purcell, are at daggers drawn over the vexed matter of dialect, and both the gentlemen are singularly out of temper, with what is a singularly insignificant subject.

The Spectator finds fault with Mrs. Humphry Ward's "ineluctable," which is a word by no means in common use. It means "not to be overcome." To write "envisaging," a contortion of the French "envisager," is to go very much out of the beaten path. The Spectator is opposed to "pullulating," saying Mrs. Humphry Ward adopted it from her uncle, but the word, in the sense of anything germinating, is by no means of uncommon usage in the United States.

In The Critic Mr. Zangwill has a clever article entitled "General Principles of Criticism." When writing on the topic "Popularity and Its Relation to Merit," Mr. Zangwill says: "Though Milton has been accepted of the mob, he has never been enjoyed by it. The complete appreciation of Shakespeare himself must always be very limited, though myriads have accepted the worship of him. If Keats's 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' ever became really popular, the board school or Mr. Stead's 'Penny Editions' would have wrought a miracle." James Payn has written an amusing paper on exactly this topic, the books people pretended to like and didn't. Certainly in the United States there is the fullest appreciation of Shakespeare, but as to a liking for John Milton, that is a doubtful question.

The Macmillan Company will soon have ready Heinrich Hertz's treatise on the "Principles of Mechanics."

The "Songs of the South," which have been selected by Jennie Thornley Clarke, (J. B. Lippincott Company,) will have the exact introduction the volume requires, since Mr. Joel Chandler Harris will write it.

Mr. John Burroughs's "Whitman: A Study," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,) just published, is a notable work. If it be mainly the birds of the fields Mr. Burroughs has watched and pictured, he has also the keenest appreciation of a poet, and for Walt Whitman and his works the sincerest admiration. There never was in literature a more remarkable figure than that of Walt Whitman, and, being original, himself alone, following no rut, he has stood the chance of not being fully understood. After gulping over ornate and too much spiced dishes, it may be that what was a simpler food was not appreciated. Will Mr. Burroughs tell us that Walt Whitman had the insight of a Wordsworth? Perhaps respect for Whitman will come, as time passes, in an augmenting scale.

All the strategy in football will be given in the volume entitled "Football," by Mr. Walter Camp of Yale and Mr. Lorin F. Deland of Harvard, old adversaries in the field, and now hearty collaborators. The publishers of the book are the Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Balzac never invented a name for man or woman in his romances. His personages, if they were to be alive for him, he felt must have existed in the flesh some time. So Balzac hunted for his names, looking them up as painted over the Paris shops. It is recorded that when he came across a name suited to a character he felt the keenest pleasure. There is Du Maurier's Svengali, which has a strange sound. The author of "Trilby" said that people for the most part pronounced it improperly, and that the accent should not be on the "Sven," but on the second syllable, "gal." How or where Du Maurier captured or appropriated the name is not known. It is a hybrid, for "Sven" or "Svend" or "Sweyn" is Danish or Scandinavian, while "gall" is Italian.

Venezuela, despite claims settled or unsettled, is still rather a terra incognita to us, and so Mr. Ira Nelson's "A Romantic Voyage to Venezuela and the West Indies" ought to be the volume for the times. The Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers.

Mr. Adolph Gallier, chef de cuisine of the Majestic Hotel of New-York, has written of his art, and he gives in the "Majestic Family Cook Book" (Messrs. Putnam's Sons) 1,300 selected recipes, simplified for family use, and with these there are many menus.

The handsomest of books, ornate with colored plates, photogravures, collotypes, and reproductions of drawings, will be Mr. Aymer Vallance's "The Art of William Morris: An Illustrated Record." The volume, it is stated, will be ready about the end of the year. The publishers, Messrs. Bell & Sons, believe that the work will be unique in many respects. All the information relative to the formation of the firm of Morris & Co., with the establishment of the Kelmscott Press, will be given. The volume will be useful, not to the book man alone, but to the art designer and manufacturer, since all the designs of the fabrics made by Morris & Co. will have their places in it.

The origin of the American Publishers' Corporation has often been explained, and explained fully; but misunderstandings seem still to exist. It may be well, therefore, to repeat that it is the result of the organization of the following companies: The United States Book Company, Lowell, Coryell & Co., Hovendon Company, International Book Company, Seaside Publishing Company, Empire Publishing Company, and National Book Company, and has succeeded to all the right, title, and interest of all indebtedness to the aforesaid corporations. The corporation owns the plates of over 5,000 titles in the various departments of literature, and carries over 1,000,000 volumes in stock.

"Chevy Chase," "Fair Rosamond," "Robin Hood," "Barbara Allen," "The Twa Corbies," and almost every other famed song of the past have been brought together, under the title of "A Book of Old English Ballads," and in elegant form, with illustrations. Hamilton W. Mabie edits the work, and there are decorative drawings. The Macmillan Company publishes the book.

Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's "The True George Washington" (J. B. Lippincott Company) will be a notable book. Mr. Ford's opportunities for historical research are of the best. This work will show the human side of our greatest man, and in that respect it will differ from former biographies. Mr. Ford wrote a novel, "The Honorable Peter Stirling," which met with the success it deserved.

Many a little woman will ask her father to take her a ride on his wheel, as did the young lady of four years old, in Crockett's "Sweetheart Travelers." Nothing can be daintier than Mr. S. R. Crockett's conceptions of a dear child and a sympathetic father. The popularity of the book in England has been great.

"The Externals of Modern New-York" is Mrs. Burton Harrison's most recent volume. It is published by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., and is illustrated. The same publishers announce Alma Holman Burton's "Massassoit," a romance having to do with the Indians of New-England.

The lectures delivered by "Ian Maclaren" (the Rev. John Watson) at Yale will be published immediately by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. under the title "The Cure of Souls." This book commends itself to the attention of clergymen and laymen.

Louis C. Madeira's volume, with the title "Annals of Music in Philadelphia and History of the Musical Fund Society," will recall not only to Philadelphians the past of music in their city, but to many others, now no longer Philadelphians. Half a century ago musical taste in Philadelphia was much more advanced than in New-York. Mr. Madeira will unquestionably refer to Leopold Meignen and to Ben Cross, who were for many years the musical directors in Philadelphia. Then, as a teacher of the voice, there was a sound master, who was the brother of Nourrit, the famous French tenor. The J. B. Lippincott Company will publish the volume.

"Nuttall's Handbook of Birds" is a standard work on ornithology. Little, Brown & Co. have prepared a new edition, in three volumes, which has been revised by Montague Chamberlain. The volumes comprise land birds, game, and water birds. Many of the illustrations are colored.

Mr. Barry O'Brien has added to Unwin's series of the New Irish Library a "History of Ireland." It begins with the early Kings and concludes with the greatest of modern ones, who was Daniel O'Connell.

There never is an instant of drowsiness in a book by the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda." Other people describe torpid men and women, who hibernate at times. Anthony Hope's personages are always at fever heat, and they impart their glow. It is a special talent which can make a reader run, or fight, or make love. Frederick A. Stokes will be the publisher of Anthony Hope's new story, "Phroso."

Artists must be anatomists, but knowledge of the human scaffold is not entirely sufficient, because animal life is to be depicted. Mr. Ernest E. Thompson's "Studies in Art Anatomy of Animals," published by the Macmillan Company, is a work written purposely for sculptors and painters. Mr. Thompson's volume will contain many illustrations drawn by himself, for he has not alone drawn the live animal, but has dissected the dead one.

Are there many cases of people supposably dead, who have been buried alive? It is a grewsome topic. Nevertheless, if such terrible accidents really occur, they should be studied. Mr. W. Tebb and Col. Vollum, the former an Englishman, the latter an American, [illegible] and to a work called "Premature Burial," which is to be published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenchien. Some time ago a brochure by a German doctor appeared treating of this subject. "Premature Burial" will give thorough and complete information.

MR. HARE'S REMINISCENCES.

Anecdotes of Pius IX., Ruskin, Mme. Mohl, Newman, and Brougham.

English papers received during the past week contain extracts from the memoirs of Augustus J. C. Hare, the writer of many familiar books, containing chronicles of "Walks in Great Cities." The earlier chapters are said to be sad reading, since they chronicle an unhappy childhood and a boyhood somewhat run to waste. Hare was born in Rome in the beautiful Villa Strozzi, then rented by his father, who is described as "the handsome, fashionable, well-to-do, accomplished, restless, and selfish Francis Hare." "My father," says Hare, "and Mrs. Hare were greatly annoyed at the birth of another child, and beyond measure disgusted that it was another son."

Later chapters abound in reminiscences of eminent persons. Hare met in Rome Madre Makrina, sole survivor of the Polish nuns, who were "starved, flogged to death, buried alive" at Minsk during the reign of the first Nicholas. "When the Emperor Nicholas came to Rome," he writes, "he went to pay his respects to the Pope, who received him very coldly. 'You are a great King,' said Pius IX. 'You are one of the mightiest monarchs in the world, and I am a feeble old man, the servant of servants; but I cite you to meet me again, to meet me before the throne of the Judge of the world, and to answer there for your treatment of the nuns at Minsk.'"

He saw Ruskin at work in Turin, and thus describes him: "One day in the gallery, I asked him to give me some advice. He said: 'Watch me.' He then looked at the flounce in the dress of a maid of honor of the Queen of Sheba for five minutes, and then he painted one thread; he looked for another five minutes, and then he painted another thread. At the rate at which he was working he might hope to paint the whole dress in ten years; but it was a lesson as to examining what one drew well before drawing it."

In Paris he knew Mme. Mohl, a late, if not the last, queen of a salon. Her husband was Julius Mohl, an eminent Orientalist. Hare describes her as looking like a poodle, with her frizzled hair hanging down over her face, her skirts very short, her salon at that time "quite one of the social features of Paris." He sheds a curious light on the domestic life of the Mohls: "One night when I was shown into her salon, I found, to my horror, that I was not only the first to arrive, but that the old lady was so engrossed in administering a violent scolding to her husband, that she was promenading the drawing room half undressed, with her strange locks still in curl-papers. It was a most ridiculous scene, and my premature appearance not a little embarrassing to them both. I retreated into the passage till Mme. Mohl was 'done up,' though that operation was not accomplished till many other guests had arrived."

Of John Henry Newman, in his Anglican times, he tells this anecdote: "Many years before, as the Stanleys were going into St. Margaret's, there was a scuffle, and a huge black cat was driven out of the church. No one thought any more about it and nobody saw any more of it till, just as Newman was coming forward within the altar rail and was in the act of reading the communion service, the black cat sprang from one of the rafters of the roof and came crashing down upon him, falling upon the hem of his white surplice. Newman's face never changed a muscle, and quietly, reverently, and slowly he went on reading the service without moving; but it must have seemed like a demon."

Of Lord Brougham in his old age at Cannes he gives a picture that is anything but agreeable: "I frequently saw the famous old Lord Brougham, who bore no trace then of his 'flashes of oratory,' of his 'thunder and lightning speeches,' but was the most disagreeable, selfish, cantankerous, violent old man who ever lived. He used to swear by the hour together at his sister-in-law, Mrs. William Brougham, who lived with him and bore his ill-treatment with consummate patience. He would curse her in the most horrible language before all her guests, and this not for anything she had done, but merely to vent his spite and ill-humor. Though a proper carriage was always provided for him, he would insist upon driving about Cannes daily in the most disreputable old fly he could procure, with the hope that people would say he was neglected by his family. Yet he preferred the William Broughams to his other relatives, and entirely concealing that he had other brothers, procured the reversion of his title to his youngest brother, William, much to the annoyance of the Queen when she found it out. Lord Brougham was repulsive in appearance, and excessively dirty in his habits. He had always been so. Mr. Kerr remembered seeing him at the Beefsteak Club, when the Prince Regent was President, and there was the utmost license of manners. One day when he came in the Prince Regent roared out: 'How dare you come in here, Brougham, with those dirty hands?' and he insisted on the waiters bringing soap and water and having his hands washed before all the company. In early life, if anything aggravated him at dinner, he would throw his napkin in the face of his guests, and he did things quite as insulting to the close of his life at Cannes."

Thirty-five millions of copies! That seems an enormous number, when it has to do with publications, but The Publishers' Weekly reports that the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, having nineteen different periodicals, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, and quarterly, issues over 39,000,000 copies of these every year.

THE DAY'S BEST VERSE

Feet of Clay.

I burned my heart as incense night and day
Before a shrine where scorners turned away.
Upward I gazed, and only cared to see
The glorious face that showed a God to me.
I kissed the garment's hem
That swept about the feet and covered them.
But hands unhallowed tore the robe aside.
"Behold thine Idol!" mocking voices cried;
"He whose winged flight thy blind embrace would stay
Hath feet—ah, heart—of clay!"

Pass, bitter hearts; the smile of scorn is mine;
The worship his, whom still I deem divine.
What if the touch of earth, its base desires,
Its dross unpurified in passion's fires,
Cling to the feet I kiss?
Oh, light were love, to forfeit faith for this!
What loss were his, what woeful gain were mine,
If from that sun-and-star-illumined shrine
One heart's poor candle I should take away—
I, who am all of clay?

Haply our homage had not seemed so dear;
Haply he had not sought a temple here,
Nor in his service had I known such joy,
But for the mingling of that earth-alloy!
O soul that woke for him,
What larger hope hath lit thy prison dim!
May I not rise from these unquickened clods
To claim eternal kinship with the gods?
To godlike statufe grow, though bearing—yea,
Like him—the print of clay?
—LOUISE BETTS EDWARDS in Harper's Magazine for November.

The Interruption.

Who is that knocking at the door?
My own, who is it knocks to-night?
In this wild storm, dear heart—why should one come?
You hear! You hear! Ah, love, wrap close your arms!
Love, kiss me, kiss me, kiss!
Turn toward my soul the splendor of your own!
My eyes are yearning for the light of yours
Like frightened wanderers yearning for the dawn.
Love, hear the knocking! Hold me close!
Oh, will the door give way—be battered in?
Who dare knock so at this sweet House of Love?
Dear, closer, closer yet! The lights are going out!
Your lips—have they grown cold? Your eyes—
Why, even they cannot dispel this dark!
So cold and dark—the rain sweeps at our house.
The wind tears at our roof—and if it goes
We shall have nothing 'twixt us and the Black.
The knocking still! Hark! Hark!
The door gives way! The winds of God are in the house.
The dark! Oh, love, love, love!
Silence! The door is down.
—ELIA W. PEATTIE in Harper's Magazine for November.

The Spider's House.

Within his house of silken skeins,
In geometric beauty spun,
The wary watchful spider reigns—
His nest wind-jostled in the sun.

An airy castle, quaint and rare,
It sways in every wind that blows,
As frail and fragile as the fair,
Sweet petal of the snowy rose.

Yet in his silken lair he stays
Secure and broods in sullen glee,
And smiles at darkling storms that raze
The dim green temple of the tree.
R. K. MUNKITTRICK in Harper's Weekly.

Interpretation.

THOROUGHNESS.

"A stitch in time saves nine";
But I would rather wait,
To let the tailor sew more fine
And take the other eight.

PUBLICITY.

'Tis said that "good wine needs no bush,"
Since he who's tasted buys it;
But dealers who their trade would push
Had better advertise it.

ACTIVITY.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss,"
(Which the stone may account little loss;)
And if it will roll in the snow
In bulk it will certainly grow.
H. G. PAINE in the Century for October.

Two Charades.

Of cypress twined, and rue,
A funeral wreath I bring,
Him that Hymettus knew,
A singer sweet I sing,
Gentle and void of bane,
The lover of a queen,
By female weapons slain.
What sting could be more keen,
What death give greater pain?

Sisters of Jael and the drunken crew
That world-enchanting Orpheus slew,
The fates are not unkind like you;
Your victim, though my first my last no more,
Sups not with Pluto on the Stygian shore;
Transformed in sex, in heaven above
She ministers to Jove and Love,
Smiles as she bids the immortal nectar flow,
Nor mourns the sweets begrudged him here below.

II.

Didst thou my first, my second, on that night
Thou found'st Endymion naked on the steep,
Beauteous forever, in Jove-given sleep?
Did shepherd's love thy goddess-love requite,
Or did he, slumbering on in Love's despite,
There teach thy breast to know why mortals weep
Or plunge like Sappho in the kindly deep
To quench that fire that quencheth all delight?

I see thee pale and wan, thy rounded limb,
That made the night enchantment, bowed with age;
Thou movest earth and ocean, but not him—
He sleeps forever. So my whole in rage
Howls at the portals of great Ammon's shrine,
But wakes no more the oracle divine.
—From the Contributors' Club, November Atlantic.

Outside the Dance Hall.

Passing the brilliant windows of a hall
I peered within, upon the dancing throng.
They mowed and bowed and bobbed while swung along
The rhythmic stream of some melodic fall
That swayed each soul there in its surging thrall,
But was unheard by me without. How strong
Life's zest seemed in that silent music's song!
Yet I, without the pane, laughed at it all.

So in dread moments may we stand without
Ourselves, when we and ours seem as a dream,
And see our little selves bob down the stream
Of silent minutes, not to come again.
God guard us in that moment from the doubt
That laughter and that tears alike are vain!
DALLETT FUGUET in The Cosmopolitan for November.

A Sonnet.

Grim Ferryman of Death, when thou shalt bear
Me hence all trembling o'er the Stygian tide,
Thy sombre craft steer for some region where
My love and I together still may bide!

Be it in others' eyes or blest or curst,
Heed not; straight onward press, though round its shore
Fair sunbeams play or flames volcanic burst,
Soft breezes sigh or howling tempests roar!

No land, howe'er so blest, were heaven to me
Did not my love within its confines dwell;
With her, e'en hell a paradise would be,
Without her, heaven were naught but lasting hell.

Grant this; then though the night be dread and dark,
Eager I'll hail thee, and with joy embark.
—WILL HILL, in The Cosmopolitan for November.

Santo Domingo.

After long days of angry sea and sky,
The magic isle rose up from out the blue
Like a mirage, vague, dimly seen at first,
At first seen dimly through the mist; and then—
Groves of acacia; slender, leaning stems
Of palm trees weighted with their starry fronds;
Airs that, at dawn, had from their slumber risen
In bowers of spices; between shelving banks,
A river through whose limpid crystal gleamed,
Four fathoms down, the silvery, rippled sand;
Upon the bluff a square red tower, and roofs
Of cocoa fibre lost among the boughs;
Hard by, a fort with crumbled parapet.
These took the fancy captive ere we reached
The longed-for shores; then swiftly in our thought
We left behind us the New World, and trod
The Old, and in a sudden vision saw
Columbus wandering from Court to Court,
A mendicant, with kingdoms in his hands.
—THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH in the November Century.

Life's Song.

I would not live too long. Too many years
Are just too many stanzas in life's song:
However sweet the first, men's wearied ears
Turn from the last. I would not live too long.
—CARRIE BLAKE MORGAN in Lippincott's for November.

A Book on Driving.

The coachman and the groom follow routine and the rule of thumb. If owners of horses are ignorant, nothing is to be done but obey the dictates of the stablemen. There are, however, certain things, exceedingly simple, which those who have horses can learn. When these facts are acquired, animals will be better cared for, since negligence may at once be reproved. But, more than that, there is the humanitarian side for every one who drives or rides. It is the eye of the master which should be so trained as to see in an instant anything amiss about horse, harness, or carriage. Mr. Francis T. Underhill's "Driving for Pleasure; or, The Harness Stable and Its Appointments" covers the entire subject and will be beautifully illustrated. The Messrs. Appleton will publish the book in a few days.

Two men found a book in the street, and began to dispute as to the ownership of it. A third happened along and asked: "Which of you can read?" "Neither of us." "What, then, do you want with the book? Your quarrel reminds me of two bald men who fought for the possession of a comb, when neither had any hair on his head.—Tolstoi.

ART AND ARTISTS

In the seventeenth annual report of the Art Institute of Chicago, the comparison is drawn between the Chicago Institute and the Metropolitan Museum in New-York, estimating the value of the Metropolitan Museum collections at $8,500,000, and there is also an endowment of $500,000. The loan collection in Chicago is supposed to be worth $700,000, but the institute has not a dollar of endowment, but a debt of $78,000 upon the building and $127,500 upon the purchase of the Demidoff pictures. It has paid $75,000 in interest upon the floating and former bonded debt. "The record is not one to be ashamed of, but the fact is," write the Trustees, "that our museum is far from being worthy of the city, and, compared with the ideal of such institutions, or even with the best existing institutions, is little more than the foundation of a great art museum." With just pride the Directors call attention to this, that the number of visitors to the Chicago Art Institute has been for this year 680,726, which is 164,000 more than the count of our own Metropolitan Museum. One excellent point made is, that the aggregate earnings from tuition fees in Chicago have exceeded operating expenses of the schools, including cost of equipment.

A Roman mosaic has been found at Paras, in Greece. The subjects are nude athletes, after the conclusion of their games. Some have laurel wreaths, others bear olive branches. The character of the arms is well precised. There is in one compartment a band of male and female dancers, with flutes and stringed instruments. The colors of the mosaic are said to be remarkably vivid.

Paris is to have a new special museum, to be established at the Invalides, to be called Musée le l'Armée. There will be found the opportunity to study arms, past and present.

The Stephen Girard Statue is to be ready in May of next year. Its place will be in the City Hall Plaza in Philadelphia. Mr. J. Massey Rhind is the sculptor. The statue is to be in bronze, nine feet high.

Holman Hunt, at a recent "conversazione," or as it is rendered in this country, a "symposiac," declared that with respect to art, "the Church of England held a most discouraging position," and that "the Bishop of London in 1774 refused the offer of Sir Joshua Reynolds and James Barry to give their services gratuitously for the decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, adding that "never during his lifetime should the cathedral be so desecrated." Holman Hunt's conclusion was "that church decoration must be entirely under the direction of the artist," and that then there would be "no more devices that were like the pictures in playing cards, but presentments that would speak of real, dear, imperishable humanity moved by the living spirit of unselfish love."

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Director of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Brooklyn, has expressed himself in opposition to the Directors of the Boston Library, in their refusal of the MacMonnies "Bacchante," which was offered by the architect of the building, Mr. McKim. Now it just happens that in conjunction with Mr. Stanford White there is Mr. McKim, who has designed the structure for the Brooklyn Institute, and Mr. Hooper says that, should Mr. McKim decide to present the statue to the Brooklyn Institute, "it would be received with the sincere appreciation of the value of the gift."

A major work is the one proposed for accomplishment by the Berlin Photographic Company, whose agency is 14 East Twenty-third Street, in New-York. The publication is called "The Hermitage," and with an introduction by Sir Martin Conway, will contain eighty-four photogravures of the finest quality, directly reproduced from the Imperial Gallery at St. Petersburg. It was Catherine who was most active in establishing the collection, and there are in the gallery the choicest Van Dycks and Rembrandts. A specimen print of a Ruysdael is of uncommon excellence.

Franz Hanfstaengl of 114 Fifth Avenue will publish soon as a first installment a portfolio of 100 photographs reproducing works in the National Gallery of London, and will follow it with a second installment probably before the close of the year. Mr. Hanfstaengl's purpose will be to render the series as ample and representative as possible. He will also bring out another work of smaller size on the same subject, in parts, of ten full-page and five half-page gravures each. The first two numbers will contain examples of Tuscan and Florentine art, and the work will be entitled "Pictures in the National Gallery, London." It will have descriptive text written by Charles L. Eastlake, Keeper of the National Gallery.

The competition for the Lazarus Scholarship, which allows the artist $1,000 a year for three years, the first twenty-four months to be spent abroad, will begin on Nov. 2. The final decision, after examinations, takes place on Dec. 3. The committee in charge of the scholarship consists of Frederic Crowninshield, Chairman; J. Carroll Beckwith, Edwin H. Blashfield, W. H. Low, George W. Maynard, Charles F. McKim, H. Siddons Mowbray, Walter Shirlaw, and Edgar M. Ward.

It is possible that a portion of the Marlborough picture collection will come under the hammer in New-York.

Portland, Oregon, has its picture show, and in the art gallery there are shown 233 works, including paintings, water colors, crayons, and pen-and-ink sketches.

The Art Institute of Chicago opened its exhibition last week. The collection includes 402 original works, of which 32 are sculptures. Eighty of the pictures are by foreign artists, selected in Paris from the two Salons of this year. The other paintings, the work of our own artists, were chosen by juries in the leading American cities. New-York is represented by 93 paintings, Boston has 18, Cincinnati 16, St. Louis 12, and Chicago 149.

The Art Interchange for November contains a frieze of violets, the companion picture to the pansies which appeared in the October number. The second print in color is after W. Merritt Post's "A Day in December." A picture of interest is after a drawing of one of Frederick the Great's Marshals, by Adolf Menzel.

Ibsen wears spectacles, and glasses, by some sort of conventionality, are not permissible. In a bust Stephen Sinding, the sculptor, has left out Ibsen's specs in the model of the statue of the playwright which is to decorate the National Theatre, in Christiania. Ibsen, despite his talents, in a sculptor's eye was not a towering presence, but Bjornson, Sinding's other subject, has the commanding look and is a little leonine, at that. As a clever man must, the sculptor will certainly bear in mind the different personalities of his models.

The Puvis de Chavannes panels for the Boston Library arrived last week, and were at once put in position. The new panels are "Philosophy," "Chemistry," "Astronomy," "Dramatic Poetry," and "Epic Poetry." The first three panels were those most recently finished. Before this the character of each of the panels has been described. In September last the panels, which have just been put in place, were shown at the Durand-Ruel gallery in Paris. The other five panels, which were finished much earlier, were exhibited at the Salon of the Champ de Mars.

The juries who will decide on the pictures shown at the Art Institute of Chicago will be, for New-York, George H. Smillie, James Craig Nicoll, and Irving R. Wiles.

LINCOLN'S FIRST NOMINATION.

How He Spent the Day at His Home in Springfield.

McClure's Magazine for November has an article by Ida M. Tarbell telling "The Story of Lincoln's Nomination in 1860." After narrating the work of the convention, the writer says:

And while all this went on, where was Lincoln? By Friday morning he was tired and depressed, but still eager for news. One of his friends, the Hon. James C. Conkling, returned early in the day from Chicago, and Lincoln soon went around to his law office. "Upon entering," says Mr. Conkling, "Lincoln threw himself upon the office lounge, and remarked rather wearily, 'Well, I guess I'll go back to practicing law.' As he lay there on the lounge I gave him such information as I had been able to obtain. He was not very sanguine of the result."

But he could not be quiet, and soon left Mr. Conkling, to join the throng around the telegraph office, where the reports from the convention were coming in. The nominations were being reported, his own among others. Then news came that the balloting had begun. He could not endure to wait for the result. He remembered a commission his wife had given him that morning, and started across the square to execute it. His errand was done, and he was standing in the door of the shop, talking, when a shout went up from the group at the telegraph office. The next instant an excited boy came rushing pell-mell down the stairs of the office, and, plunging through the crowd, ran across the square, shouting, "Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Lincoln, you are nominated!" The cry was repeated on all sides. The people came flocking about him, half laughing, half crying, shaking his hand when they got it, and one another's when they couldn't.

For a few minutes, carried away by excitement, Lincoln seemed simply one of the proud and exultant crowd. Then, remembering what it all meant, he said, "My friends, I am glad to receive your congratulations, and as there is a little woman down on Eighth Street who will be glad to hear the news, you must excuse me until I inform her." He slipped away, telegram in hand, his coat-tails flying out behind, and strode toward home, only to find when he reached there that his friends were before him, and that the "little woman" already knew that the honor which for twenty years and more she had believed and stoutly declared her husband deserved, and which a great multitude of men had sworn to do their best to obtain for him, had at last come.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

NOTEWORTHY NEW FICTION.*

Henry James's Latest Work.

Mr. James is without doubt an enviable author, in that whatever else a new book of his shows, it is sure to show his unflagging interest in his craft and the allurement to him of each new problem or predicament that presents itself. This is the case equally with his failures and his successes. The populace may sibillate him, but he applauds himself when he has produced something that defies general appreciation. The populace may even attribute its want of appreciation to the flagging of the author's own interest in his work. The experienced reader, however, will be very wary of doing this, for the experienced reader is aware that the author is liable to follow a flat failure with a distinguished success, a book which he wrote for his own exclusive enjoyment with a book his satisfaction in which he is willing to share with the public, without fear of vulgarizing his own enjoyment. There are signs that he himself is perfectly aware of the difference. At one time this seemed to be indicated by the infallibility with which he unloaded works foredoomed to unpopularity upon one publisher, reserving for another works in which there was for the publisher a fair prospect of recoupment. This sign seems now to have failed, for the last work of Mr. James's which we had occasion to notice, the collection of "Embarrassments," which could not have been even meant to be understanded of the people, bore the same imprint with the present volume, which has already achieved its success in England, and carries inherent assurance of success in this country.

In noticing "Embarrassments" we took occasion, we believe, to liken Mr. James to a musical virtuoso who should produce at a public performance the exercises with which he limbered his fingers in solitude, and, if he were considerate, within deadened walls. The interest of these things is not in the least, or is in the very least, human, but almost entirely technical. Their purpose is to enable the performer to do something else, say to write "The Other House." To continue the figure, Mr. James has a wonderful execution; he knows his double counterpoint to the bottom, but there is a scantiness of what the musical critics call "thematic material." In plainer words, good tunes do not very often occur to him, to be developed with the resources of this accumulated art. When he does get a good tune, he knows so well what to do with it that the result is apt to be a masterpiece. And we have no hesitation in calling "The Other House" a masterpiece.

It is understood all the while that the reader of Mr. James, or, to recur to our illustration, the listener at him, must be ready to do his full share of the work, and the reader most solicitous to be sympathetic must often be moved to complain that he is overworked. When the involution of the statement comes from the involution of the thought, and its complexity from the purpose to represent a complication in its fullness, there is nothing for it but industry on the part of the reader—an industry which is likely to be rewarded. But when the question is of a statement of perfectly commonplace facts, the reader has a right to demand that the statement be so plain that he can take it in at one reading, and to complain when the writer spares himself trouble at the reader's expense. Take the second sentence in "The Other House":

> A great deal more went on there, naturally, than in the great, clean, square solitude in which she had practically lived since the death of Mr. Beener, who had predeceased by three years his friend and partner, the late Paul Bream of Bounds, leaving to his only son, the little godson of that trusted associate, the substantial share of the business in which his wonderful widow—she knew and rejoiced that she was wonderful—now had a distinct voice.

The humblest-minded reader cannot be expected to think of such a preliminary explanation that, if he does not like it, it is because he is not worthy of it. He has, in fact, a clear grievance. It is hard reading, because it is bad writing. And there are a great many of such willfully or carelessly, in either case unnecessarily, difficult passages in the book.

And yet no discerning reader is likely to dispute that it is a great book, one of the best of its author's works, one of the best of modern novels. The London correspondent of THE TIMES touched the point of its excellence when he pointed out that it was a tragedy told in polite comedy. It is more than that, because, in fact, the tragic note is struck very early, almost at the outset, and the note, a note of suspense and warning, is repeated with increasing frequency up to the final catastrophe. The author's method, the method of slow and patient accumulation of detail and circumstance to make that credible which, stated baldly and crudely, would be incredible, has never been employed to better advantage nor to a more impressive result. The characters are built up before us under the increasing stress of the situation, until at last it becomes not only natural but inevitable that a young English lady shall detestably murder a harmless child, and that the witnesses of her crime shall combine to shield her from its punishment. The processes by which the work attains its end are "artificial" in the old and good sense. The highest technical skill is needed to make such a story plausible. But the end itself is much beyond an exhibition of technique. It is to present, forcibly and movingly, a human tragedy, and it is attained.

Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy."

Mr. Barrie's new story justifies the expectations of his countless admirers who have been waiting, patiently but eagerly since "The Little Minister" was published, for another work of fiction from him. He is not, like some others among the writers of good Scots English, extravagantly prolific. He bides his time and works leisurely. But the humanity, philosophy, and romance of "Sentimental Tommy" are, for the time being, his justification. This is, indeed, a rich and satisfying work—satisfying in the sense that the imagination of the most sensitive reader is kept pace with, that every phase of its hero's development is delightfully set forth, that the other personages, and they are countless, are all drawn with a master's hand; that it is all new, strange, and fascinating; but not at all satisfying in the sense that when one has finished the book he feels he has had enough of it. He wants more—and there is more to come.

We are permitted to know that this cockney youngster who was a Scot by inheritance and imagination in his very beginning, and became more of a Scot in his fifteenth year than any one of the learned dominies of Thrums, had a brilliant future. There was a field for the exercise of his extraordinary natural gifts which he had not yet discovered when "Sentimental Tommy" ends abruptly, sweetly, sadly, with the farewell of gentle Elspeth and her brother, while that eerie girl, Grizel, is watching them from her hiding place among the furze. Tommy is going to the herding. It was the ultimatum of his adopted father that if he failed in his bursary examination, a herder he should be. And he not only failed in that, having small liking for Greek, Latin, or mathematics, but he failed most dismally also in his second chance, for the Hugh Blackadder prize. While writing his Scots essay he paused for a fatal hour or more striving for just the right word. It was not quite "puckle," and "manzy" would not do. "Mask" was inadequate, and neither "curran" nor "flow" seemed to exactly express the idea. He thought of it too late. "Hantle" was the word. But in the meantime stolid McLauchlan, who cared naught for exact meanings, had plodded along and finished his essay within the required time.

Good Dominie Ogilvy, of Glenquharity, whom we all know so well, and for whom the little minister, Gavin Dishart, shows so much fondness, both in this book and in the story of his own romance, felt in his heart that Tommy deserved the prize, and he said so afterward. But that made no difference. So Tommy was packed off to the herding, while poor Elspeth, who had never been separated from him since her coming into the world (which Tommy, then aged five, had tried to prevent by watching for her on the stairs) wept bitterly, and dry-eyed. Grizel felt an aching at the heart no tears could relieve or words express.

But we may rest assured that Tommy did not stay long among the herders. There came a time when his "inscrutable face made the clubmen uneasy and even puzzled the ladies while he was making love to them." And his portrait was exhibited in the Royal Academy when he was twenty-four years old. We shall have, later, the story of the triumphs of Mr. Thomas Sandys, comedian.

For the marvelous part of this story is its minute, novel, brilliant analysis of a great actor's nature. As such it is positively unique in literature. From his earliest youth the first born of Jean Myles and Magerful Tam had no positive individuality of his own, but possessed a wonderful power to simulate the feelings and emotions of others. He could weep or laugh at will. His imagination carried him far beyond his physical confines, and his strange adaptiveness thrilled his London chum, Shovel, and the boon companion of his later years, Corp. Schiach.

But it is not necessary to summarize the story of a book which everybody who does not read novels published in installments will now devour eagerly and at a single sitting, to the neglect of other pleasures and all duties, in book form. The cockney pictures in "Sentimental Tommy" are as graphic as Nevinson's, as pathetic as Dickens's, and endowed with a humorous force scarcely less rich and powerful than that of the master of all cockney fiction. The change to Thrums with its plain but wholesome living and pure air is made gradually, through the medium of the discovery of a Thrums street in the heart of London, where the inhabitants are all thrifty Scots. The study of child life is as tender and poetic as that of Kenneth Grahame in "The Golden Age." The extravagance of the death of the "painted lady" jars a little, and there is an unwholesome morbidity about that personage, but her daughter, Grizel, of whom we are sure to hear more anon, is a personage worthy of the creative skill of any novelist now living.

Crockett's "Gray Man."

The variety of Mr. Crockett's talent is much more astonishing than his achievement in any single field of fiction to which it leads him. He has written character-sketches of homely life in present-day Scotland, love tales full of the joy and buoyancy of youth, stern epics in prose of heroism on the hills of Galloway and Ayr, and romance of the ultra-sensational sort, in which disaster is averted by the melodramatist's law of coincidence. "The Gray Man" is one of the last-mentioned kind, a historical story of the bloody feud of the Kennedys in Carrick when James VI. was contending with the Presbyterian faction in Edinburgh and Elizabeth, to whose crown he was shortly to fall heir, was nearing her end in England.

It is a story full of life and action, and enriched by many fine descriptive passages of mountain and shore, of midnight assaults and ambuscades, and hand-to-hand conflicts. It resembles, somewhat, "The Raiders" both in its merits and in its defects, which are due to an extravagance of imagination and a lack of artistic moderation. These, probably, are inseparable from Crockett's manner of working. He throws off his works of fiction so rapidly that it is next to impossible to remember their titles.

Yet there is much to admire in "The Gray Man," and doubtless it is as true and vivid a picture of its lawless epoch as any in existence. The bare facts of history have been tampered with somewhat, but they are relatively unimportant. It matters little that there never was a Marjorie Kennedy who married James Mure, especially when she is here presented with so much power. Some of her adventures, to be sure, are as impossible as those of the wailing heroine of cheap plays, but the essence of her character is beautiful, and the description of her vengeance, sacrifice, and death shows us Crockett almost at his best.

The hero, who tells the tale, is Launcelot Kennedy. The name is preserved in the annals of the time and place, but that is all. He was an eye witness of the murder of Culzean by the Mures and their followers. Such he is in the book, and much more. Crockett has transformed him into a brave but vain, brawny, simple-minded fellow, and has given him as a bride the Helen Kennedy who was, as the chronicles say, the wife of the brutal younger Mure. In "The Gray Man" she is a counterpart of May Mischief in "The Raiders."

At least three historical portraits there are in this novel of more than ordinary merit. That of James Mure of Auchendrayne is the most elaborate, for he is one of the protagonists, and the evil genius of the romance. He was really a man of power in his day, and richly deserved the fate he met on the scaffold in Edinburgh. The figure of King James is drawn vigorously and with humor. His coarseness, slow wit, and quick temper are happily set forth. And the Presbyterian minister, Robert Bruce, who dared defy this monarch, is another personage of note.

The love story is so interesting, and such passages as the trial for murder in Edinburgh are so full of the true historical spirit, that it is a pity the book should be marred by the grotesque account of the doings in the cannibals' cave, which is so outrageously overdrawn as to produce in the mind an effect the reverse of the author's intention.

Stephen Crane's War Studies.

Three of the six sketches here collected have the spirit and energy, the same graphic skill, that gave their author his fame, which, if not exactly large, is ample for a bright and observing young man whose career has just begun. He has somewhat modified his literary peculiarities, and readers who are liberal in their views of language will find little to distress them in his use of words. He no longer begins sentences with "Too." But old-fashioned purists will never take comfort in his books. Clearly Addison is no god of Mr. Crane's.

He has unusual intuitive power and strong sympathy for humanity, which he strives not to show in any conventional way. His pictures of the war are remarkably vivid and convincing. Yet they are purely imaginary. He has never seen war, and he was not born when the soldiers of the Union and the Confederacy laid down their arms.

In "The Little Regiment" we have again studies of volunteers waiting impatiently to fight and fighting, and the impression—it is scarcely description—of the contest as a private soldier hears, sees, and feels it is really wonderful. There is nothing by way of explanation. The reader has no privileges. He must, it seems, take his place in the ranks, and stand in the mud, wade in the river, fight, yell, swear, and sweat with the men. He has some sort of feeling, when it is all over, that he has been doing just those things. This sort of writing needs no praise. It will make its way to the hearts of men without praise. The fable of the two brothers in this sketch is true and pathetic, in a dry way, but it is all conventional—the kind of thing many others have done as well, and some better.

The atmosphere, motion, and feeling of modern warfare give this tale its extraordinary worth, not the deliberate sentiment of it, and that is the case, too, with "A Mystery of Heroism," in which the mere story is crude and obscure. "Three Miraculous Soldiers," however, is excellent stuff, in a rather new vein, and away from the heart of battle. The picture of the girl's emotions is real, and the story has genuine and natural dramatic progression.

There is a touch of romance in "A Gray Sleeve," while in "The Veteran" he tells us of the end of Henry Fleming, whose beginning was so astonishingly set forth in "The Red Badge of Courage." He is burned to death in a barn while trying to save some colts. He is described as an old man, a grandfather, who shocks his son's son by confessing that he was a coward in battle. Men do not grow old so quickly in Maine. Henry Fleming could not be much older than fifty years. It was cruel to kill him so early and so vulgarly. But Mr. Crane's philosophy of life must take its own course.

A Child's Book for Adults.

Mr. Crockett, in "Sweetheart Travelers," has written the prettiest of volumes, and, as the sub-title indicates, it is "a child's book for children, for women, and for men." It is a happy father who can unbend, who is overjoyed at being able to enter into his little daughter's mind, who takes her for long trips on his three-wheeled cycle. Mounted on a basket before him, he listens to his little girl's prattling, and he just catches her humor and keeps the record of it. Then, too, there are her brothers. The book is merry with the gladness of laughing children. Mr. Crockett writes as if Sweetheart were present and he had read for her the manuscript, for many are the wise corrections, sage comments she makes.

Sweetheart has, as she deserves, many ardent admirers, who are about the age of her father, but among literary people she makes this fine distinction, she will only bestow her dimpled hand on he who writes the best fairy stories. Sweetheart's companion, "Grim," is a collie, and for years the girl sat on his back and had a ride, but as she grew older and consequently heavier, the dog, with a keen sense of humor, "when he had enough of his rider, he simply sat down," and it was simply by accident that Grim always selected a muddy place for his sitting downs. "Grim is a bad dog," said one of Sweetheart's friends; "the dog's eccentric way of disembarrassing himself of his mounts being specified." Sweetheart's excuse for Grim was a happy one. "You know," said she, "his head means all right. After all, it is only one end of him that sits down."

West Indian Tales.

Students of folk-lore have been interested in a paper which apeared not long ago in The National Review, entitled "Duppies," the duppy being the West Indian ghost as it appears to the negro. Alice Spinner was the writer of this article, and in "The Reluctant Evangelist" are some seven stories of the same author. Those which are the most striking have to do with the West Indies. "A Reluctant Evangelist" tells of honest but commonplace Mrs. Fairfax, who had been a London milliner girl, with scarce an idea above bonnets, and who married the Rev. Mr. Fairfax. Unfortunately for his wife, Fairfax reads that terrible book of St. John's, in which Haiti is described. Then Fairfax becomes fired with zeal. His mission is to reclaim the blacks and divert them from their false gods. He throws up his church and takes his wife to "'Orrid 'Aiti," as she calls it.

At Jacmel Mrs. Fairfax finds everything uncongenial. Her baby dies, and she is losing strength. She is angry with her husband, and cannot understand his martyrdom. Père André, the Catholic priest in the Haitian town, is kind to her and her husband, but she sees how useless are the good father's evangeli-

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*THE OTHER HOUSE. By Henry James. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

SENTIMENTAL TOMMY. The Story of His Boyhood. By J. M. Barrie. Illustrated by William Hatherell. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE GRAY MAN. A Novel. By S. R. Crockett. Illustrated. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE LITTLE REGIMENT and Other Episodes the American Civil War. By Stephen Crane. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

SWEETHEART TRAVELLERS. A Child's Book for Children, for Women, and for Men. By S. R. Crockett. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

A RELUCTANT EVANGELIST, AND OTHER STORIES. By Alice Spinner. 12mo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

THE TOWER OF THE OLD SCHLOSS. By Jean Porter Rudd. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THROUGH SWAMP AND GLADE. A Tale of the Seminole War. By Kirk Monroe. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

SOAP BUBBLES. By Max Nordau. Translated by Mary J. Safford. 18mo. New-York: T. Tennyson Neely. 75 cents.

THE MURDER OF DELICIA. By Marie Corelli. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

cal labors. As to Fairfax, he has been bred in a narrow school, and hardly appreciates the goodness of the Catholic priest. Mrs. Fairfax leaves Haiti and goes home to England. Her husband remains at his post and dies of fever, and then, perhaps scarce regretted by his wife, she marries a Baptist clergyman in England, and regains her equanimity when she starches and irons her second husband's collars.

"Buckra Tommie" is a remarkable story, the salient character being the negro woman Julia. The story begins in the West Indies in 1837. Then Mme. Ducane, for her great wealth and social standing, was called "Madame Queen." She ruled her estate and her family with a rod of iron. Lina was her grandchild, and when, through effects of climate, Lina was losing her health, Mme. Ducane sent her to England for her education and medical advice. It was Julia, the black woman, who accompanied Lina, and the author has cleverly described the intense love of Julia for her white ward—her "tredger," as she calls her. On board of the vessel going to England there is a gay young rascal, Capt. Reginald Merlin, who is the son of Lord Haggerston. Poor unsophisticated Lina loves him, and the Captain is a scoundrel.

Lina goes to a fashionable school near London and is turned out. She is to be a mother. Her grandmother cuts her off. It is Julia who cares for the boy after his young mother is dead. Returning to the West Indies, Julia tries to see Mme. Ducane and pleads for the child, but the hard-hearted old lady threatens to have the dogs loosed on Julia. Then emancipation has taken place and Julia is free. She cares for Lina's boy. He is brought up among the negroes. The name he takes is Reginald Thomas Forsaken. The time comes when Mme. Ducane is childless. She has no kith or kin. Then she remembers Lina's child and tries to have him back. Julia refuses; not even when Madame goes down on her knees before her former slave.

Then the broken-hearted old woman goes home to die. The illegitimate boy grows to man's estate and hates the whites. He marries a negress, and the family of the Sakens is founded, and one of them, Mr. Reginald F. Saken, is to-day the voice of many inflammatory speeches and the writer of fiery articles directed toward the whites, and you may hear him talk or read of him in the Santa Anna journals of to-day.

All the stories are well devised and vigorously written. The moral inculcated in "The Principles of Miss Mehitabel" is an excellent one.

The German Cinderella.

A neat and prettily told story is "The Tower of the Old Schloss," and the heroine, Elspeth, is the German Aschen-Puttel, or our Cinderella. Elspeth, who is of the Von Hirschberg family, has for father an old man who, engrossed in archaeological studies, has had no time to care for his daughter's education. In the old ruined schloss the girl lives and knows nothing of the world. The Hirschbergs are a decayed family, but remember their past history and are fairly proud. The whole of the Hirschbergs are ruled by the Frau Barónin, Elspeth's aunt, and the Baroness is exceedingly worldly and lives in Vienna. Her cousin, Everard, a young officer in the Austrian service, Elspeth loves, and Everard returns her love in a half-hearted way. He is selfish, and sometimes Elspeth's rustic ways make him uncomfortable. The young officer, who depends on his aunt's bounty, expects to be her heir, and the proud woman wants him to marry a brewer's daughter, who has a large fortune.

There comes to the ruined schloss Gottfried, a young and handsome archaeologist, and he soon becomes intimate with Elspeth's old father, for the two have congenial tastes. Elspeth's heart is broken when Everard marries the brewer's daughter. Then her father dies, but just before his death, dreading the future for his daughter, he expresses the wish that Elspeth should marry Gottfried. Gottfried is the best, the noblest, the most chivalric of husbands, but his wife, though she admires him, scarcely loves him. She learns in time to despise Everard, and then her heart turns toward her husband, for she finds in him a fitter subject for her love; and then Elspeth is at last happy.

The author has given her romance the proper local coloring, and the story is interestingly told. If the old servants talk in a dialect which has a Scotch turn to it, which might seem foreign, it must be remembered that there is close philological affinity between peasants' talk in Germany and Scotland.

A Story of the Seminole War.

Mr. Kirk Monroe, always happy in the choice of his subjects, in his "Through Swamp and Glade," has written a capital book not only for young readers, but for older ones, on the incidents of the Seminole War. When the contest raged between these Florida Indians and the United States it was a protracted one, lasting fully seven years. It was concluded when Gen. North made a verbal treaty with the Indians, with the agreement that the Indians should retain a certain part of the country unmolested. Many of these Indians have been moved to the far West, but there still remain in the Big Cypress Swamp some 500 souls, and these are now subject to encroachment, and Mr. Monroe asks "What is to come of them? Is there nothing left but to fight and die?" The author, acquainted with Florida, makes his description of the country accurate and the story of the Indians and the whites, their battles and adventures he tells in a most interesting manner.

Nordau's Short Stories.

In "Soap Bubbles" we have short stories by the author of "Degeneration." When Max Nordau tries to be light or airy or funny there comes disappointment. In "Cant and Humbug" English and American manners are contrasted, with the inference, possibly, that the Germans are the shining lights of courtesy. Jonathan Oilking of Texas and M. Durand of France are to fight a duel, and the American has a circus built for the special purpose and sees good business in it, the spectators to the fight having to pay $2 apiece for tickets to the show. In the "Fox Hunter in England" the Baron K. is the Magyar Nimrod. He is going to be married to a nice English girl whose papa is a sporting personage, when the Hungarian innocently tells how he shot a dozen foxes at home. Then the father of the girl is horrified, and the Hungarian stands no further chance in England. There is one story, "The Cross at the Corner," which has much merit in it. Possibly all these stories were written by Nordau years ago, before "Degeneration" made him—shall we say notorious?

Marie Corelli's New Work.

Cervantes tells of the author "who tossed off a book as if it were a dish of fritters." The compound of flour, eggs, and sugar may take the simple form of the fritter, or by mixing, stirring, and whipping may become the elaborate soufflé. As the fritter "The Murder of Delicia" is the story of a woman who writes. She adores and marries a cad. She supports him with her pen. He does not work and he has intrigues with low women. Then the wife despises her husband and dies of a broken heart. The plot is excellent and not a bit the worse because it is of occasional occurrence in life.

As to the meringue method of treating her topic, Marie Corelli has her own delectable method. Delicia Vaughn is introduced "with the warm Spring sunshine, passing a golden smile of recognition." The sun is "setting a crown of light on Delicia's hair," and also flinging "an arrowy beam at the head of Hadrian's Autinous." Delicia had bought "this particular copy of the original bust in the British Museum, because she imagined it was like her husband." In Delicia's blood there was "something of the Immortals." As to her writing, "the public responded to her voice and clamored for her work," and consequently "all ambitious and aspiring publishers were her very humble suppliants." She hadn't the "literary stoop." She did not wear "fronts and false black coils." She was not like those literary women, who, "according to smart newspaper talk," were "elderly or plain, even hideous, in the matter of looks." Around Delicia there was "the glow of spiritual fire burning about her like the Delphic flames around Apollo's priestess."

There never was any trouble about Delicia's money making. To show that, she had her mare "Phillida, who was almost as much a personal friend of hers as Spartan." Spartan was her dog. Phillida "she had purchased out of the 'royalties' accumulating on one of her earlier works." When she sold a book, she just divided the lump sum, and placed one-half of the money to her husband's credit at the bank. When she died, she left £40,000 to the poor, and $250 a year to her cad of a husband. Then the Tootseys and the Snookseys smiled. When "The Murder of Delicia" is tiresome is when its author projects her own personality into her fiction.

T. B. ALDRICH'S BOOK OF VERSE.*

Mr. Aldrich's poems are too much like angel visits in their infrequency, and this makes it more of a disappointment when one appears that is not entirely satisfying. "Judith and Holofernes," in spite of exquisite qualities, can hardly be called characteristic, or perhaps we should say it is too much so for the theme chosen. Mr. Aldrich's taste, training, and the bent of his genius all tell against his making a success of such a subject, and it would be difficult to find any modern poet who could adequately compete with the uncompromising sincerity and power of the Scriptural writers when the pride or sorrow of Judea is in question.

The stately measure, the gemlike phrasing are deeply to be enjoyed, but it must still be said that Mr. Aldrich has not succeeded where failure would seem foreordained. His idea has been to humanize the Judith of the Apocrypha, changing her from a cold abstraction to a sentient creature invested with a tender charm. This he has done, but was it the most poetic thing to do? Would a woman who could, with her own hands, sever a head from a body, have the dreamy delicacy of this nineteenth century Judith? Is there not an almost inevitable anachronism in the clothing of ghosts called from that brave and bloody time with the texture of our modern imaginations?

Moreover, granting the conception, the act in itself was one of desperate fervor, and demands an intensely dramatic setting; but Mr. Aldrich is not of an intensely dramatic temper. He can brood over the Eastern landscape, but he cannot make hot enough blood course through the veins of his Eastern women. There is hardly a page which does not contain some perfect example of his serious grace; but the effect of the poem as a whole is too serene, too calm, too pale. And yet there is more pleasure to be had in reading it than in reading ninety-nine one-hundredths of the poetry now written and published. The plane upon which it moves is so high and its execution is so exquisite that any but the most capricious reader must find it easy to forget its defects. It lives up to the exigent standard of beauty set long ago by its author, and beauty of such a noble sort cannot wisely be despised. The similes, too, are Aldrich's own, and as attractive as the quaint, sweet mouths of Botticelli's angels. This, for instance, would identify him anywhere:

For Judith, who knew all the hillside paths
As one may know the delicate azure veins
That branch and cross on his beloved's wrist,
Had past the Tartar guards in the thick wood.

And the lovely suggestion of the lines describing Judith's appearance in the camp belongs to no other poet of the present time:

As in a wild stretch
Of silt and barren rock, a gracious flower,
Born of the seed some bird of passage dropt,
Leans from the stem and with its beauty lights
The lonely waste, so Judith standing there,
Seemed to illumine all the dismal camp.

There are hints, too, of an earlier style recently laid aside, as in the account of the vision:

A gleam fell on her, touching eyes and lips
With light ineffable, and she became
Fairer than morning in Arabia.
On cheek and brow and bosom lay such tint
As in the golden process of mid-June
Creeps up the slender stem to dye the rose.

The song which Judith sings to Holofernes is, in fact, so suggestive of Mr. Aldrich's younger work that one can hardly help wondering if it is not a resurrected bit. Its curious mingling of melody and abruptness and the forced rhyme at the end are not in the least like the finely polished stanzas of the later lyrics. Its inequalities are not, however, altogether blemishes. One might hesitate to set it to music and yet prefer it as the irregular "modeling" of an imperfect pearl is often preferred to the roundness of a perfect one.

*JUDITH AND HOLOFERNES. A Poem. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

A COUNTESS'S STRANGE LIFE.*

Of all the many kinds of books that come into the hands of reviewers none present so many difficulties and dangers as do the autobiographies of people still alive. Accustomed to apply certain tests founded on principles wholly abstract, and to set down the results with calm disregard for the fact that authors are human beings with pride to be wounded, beliefs to be shocked, and a living to earn or a cause to maintain, the critic undertakes with reluctance and apprehension a task that may, he foresees, involve an apparent and perhaps a real infraction of those rules of courtesy which control society and make it possible. Especially is this the case when the book to receive comment is written by a woman for a purpose which she regards as religious, and is addressed entirely and only to a part of the public to which the standards of literary taste are matters of no importance when compared with personal motives and theological tenets.

A work that illustrates to an unusual degree the unlikeness between books, in the ordinary and reviewable sense, and autobiographies of the sort described above is that in which the Countess Schimmelmann tells a little about her experiences in royal Courts and among Pomeranian fishermen and Berlin's poor and a great deal about her superiority to folks whose ideas on certain subjects she rejects and reprehends, and who in turn failed to see what basis the Countess had for the absolute knowledge regarding these subjects which she professes to possess. As to the experiences, they can be easily and safely summarized.

The Countess was born in 1854. Her birthplace was a more or less magnificent castle, of which her father owned several in both Denmark and Germany. While still an infant she was petted by Queen Caroline Amalie at Fredensborg, and while still a girl she became one of the Empress Augusta's maids of honor. For eighteen years she held this position at the Berlin Court, and then, moved by the preaching of Otto Funcke, she determined to devote herself to the poor. Her first field of work was among the Baltic fishermen, whose hard life she shared for several years and in whose morals and manners she seems to have produced no inconsiderable improvement. The proletariat of Berlin then attracted her attention, and again she claims to have been wonderfully successful in starting co-operative manufactures and in winning the tolerance and even the affection of fierce Anarchists.

It was while thus engaged that the Countess was the victim of a conspiracy which, as she describes it, recalls with painful vividness the plots of numberless melodramas and presupposes the existence of villains common enough in plays of that sort, but almost incredible when put forward as real members of modern society. She says that a younger brother, enraged because she had made a will leaving her property to a boy whom she adopted while living among the fishermen, bribed a Danish physician to seize her in the streets of Copenhagen, put her in a private asylum, and keep her there for weeks among raving maniacs, with the intention of producing the madness with which he pretended she was afflicted. The Countess says the plotters were at last forced to transfer her to a State asylum, where her sanity was immediately recognized, and from which she was at once released. She declares that the affair created a great stir in Denmark, but as no attempt was made to punish either the brother or his medical ally the case seems to explain itself.

From one point of view the Countess Schimmelmann might be made the subject of unqualified encomium as a woman who gave her fortune and herself to the poor, sacrificing a brilliant position in society to the work to which her religion and her conscience called her. This is the view she and her chosen friends undoubtedly expect every reader of the autobiography to take, and it is with hesitation therefore that attention is called to certain unintentional revelations the book makes as to its author's mind and character. Every line in it betrays an exaggerated self-confidence, and many of them show a strangely savage contempt for all who question her ability to decide the most difficult of social, economic, and moral problems. While still a little girl she earnestly prayed that a certain murderer might repent before the time set for his execution. The man went through the mental agonies not uncommon with persons so situated. To quote the book: "In deep penitence for sin, * * * he found pardon through faith." Then the Countess adds: "My heart was filled with joy when I heard the news, and I knew it was in answer to my prayers." The Countess Schimmelmann never believes; she always knows.

In detailing her life at Court she expresses unbounded admiration for the Empress Augusta, and justifies it by a score of anecdotes that prove the royal lady to have been an impertinent meddler in private and public affairs and the Countess herself merely a talebearer extremely useful to such a person. Her father is the only relative of whom the martyr to conscience writes with kindliness. He was a morbid recluse. The mother and the brothers and sisters are described as members, either vicious or frivolous, of a society wholly given over to the things of earth. The Countess adopted and preached all the vagaries of "faith cure," and, apparently without an idea that she is exhibiting a truly monstrous figure, she tells how the little boy she adopted and trained cried to a throng of starving workmen among whom she had taken him. "Why do you shout like this? You do not in this way get anything. If you would only come to Jesus Christ, He is rich and can give bread to you all." She says the men fell back in amazement, as well they might.

Included in the book is an article by Pastor Funcke, in which he bestows deserved laudation upon the Countess's work among the fishermen. It is interesting, almost amusing, to note that, with all his enthusiasm, he cannot refrain from pointing out that "the danger of becoming proud over the results of our work is great." The warning evidently annoyed the Countess, for in smaller type she inserts: "And yet there is little danger, for it is not our might that works, but the power of God. Those who are moved by God's spirit are His children." Nothing could better explain the life and character of this singular woman than do these words. In them are hidden the premises and assumptions by which she sanctifies intolerance and cruel uncharitableness, as well as the basis of her noble courage and her limitless capacity for self-sacrifice.

There are two portraits in the book, one of the Countess as a maid of honor, young, finely featured, and wearing a coronet, the other as a mature woman in plain missionary garb and showing in her face that firmness which so often passes for strength. Each of the pictures, like the book, is a human document of interest, not from a literary point of view, but as illustrating a peculiar and sometimes important phase of mental development. They do not sustain the wicked brother's theory that the Countess is insane, but still less do they justify an attempt to ignore the not always admirable divergence she shows from normality.

*ADELINE, COUNTESS SCHIMMELMANN. Glimpses of My Life at the German Court, Among Baltic Fishermen and Berlin Socialists, and in Prison, Including "A Home Abroad," by Pastor Otto Funcke. Edited by W. Smith Fossitt. With portraits and illustrations. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Every one will fix by instinct on the books which reply to the needs of his nature.—Joseph Roux.

the woman who was opposed to its publication. There have been many renderings of this incident. Mr. Stoddard's version is unquestionably the correct one.

In the August number of The Overland Monthly (1868) appeared "The Luck of Roaring Camp." If Mr. Harte had been in doubt as to his vocation before, that doubt was now dispelled forever. Never was a more emphatic or unquestionable literary success. That success began in the composing room, when a female compositor revolted at the unaccustomed combination of mental force, virility, and originality. No doubt it was all very sudden and unexpected; it shook the editorial and composing rooms, the business office, and a limited number of worthy people who had seen "The Luck" in manuscript, as they had never been shaken save by the notorious Californian earthquake. The climax was precipitated when the justly indignant editor, whose motives, literary judgment, and good taste had been impeached, declared that "The Luck of Roaring Camp" should appear in the very next number of The Overland Monthly or he would resign his office. Wisdom finally prevailed; the article appeared, The Overland's success was assured, and its editor was famous.

The Comstock Bonanzas.

The amount of silver taken out of the Comstock mines Mr. C. H. Shinn, author of the new volume on mines in Ripley Hitchcock's Story of the West Series, sums up in an article entitled "Nevada Silver," which appears in the October number of The Popular Science Monthly:

What is known on the Comstock as the old group of bonanzas began comparatively near the surface. The yield of the diggings of 1859 had been about $100,000 for the entire lode. In 1860 it yielded in round numbers $2,000,000. After that the mines were developed so fast that by 1865 the output of Storey County, most of it from the Comstock, was $9,500,000. During twelve years after 1859 the product of all the Comstock mines was $145,000,000. Work went on with increasing zeal. Mines that were in "borrasca," or barren rock, were kept going by immense assessments. If the present business methods that prevail in mining had been adopted on the Comstock, half of this enormous yield of $145,000,000 would have been clear profit, but the greater part of every bonanza went into running and extraordinary expenses. Reckless waste and superb enterprise seemed to go hand in hand. The number of relatives and friends that the owners of the mines managed to support by making positions for them can hardly be reckoned. Everybody, from servant girls to bankers, speculated in Comstocks and other mining shares.

Typewriters' Views of Men.

Once it was said that "no man is a hero to his valet de chambre." Mary Gay Humphreys has another reading for the saying in Scribner's Magazine for November, for she shows how "a man is no hero to his typewriter":

The mystery of men's lives in the world, out of which illusions are spun, has always had a greater influence in determining the fate of women than is readily admitted. To feel transmitted through the ring finger the electric thrill of business, of politics, of clubs, of stirring movements in the life of men, gives any woman vantage ground over others of her sex. But in the actual commerce of business, the community of affairs, the wear and tear of daily life in offices and elevators, this mystery vanishes. A couple of typewriters at luncheon will illustrate badly a situation yet too new to be fairly reckoned up. Over knife and fork they will match employers as small boys do pennies.

Out of hours the boss is only a man of whose necktie they may disapprove, or of the way he wears his hair, or, perhaps, of his grammar, and it may be he appears greatly to the advantage of some young man at a neighboring machine.

Arctic Sea Temperatures.

In the last number of The Geographical Journal, which publishes the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, Prof. H. Mohn discusses the scientific results of Dr. Nansen's north polar expedition, and particularly the temperatures of the water:

In the circumpolar sea, Nansen's expedition found, below the 100 fathoms' level, a temperature above the freezing point, also by about half a degree, (i. e., nine-tenths of a Fahrenheit degree,) and, so far as may be gathered from the available information, this temperature extends to the very bottom. However, on the north of Spitzbergen, that passage from temperatures below the freezing point to temperatures above it took place at a depth of 500 fathoms, and the warmer temperature was maintained to the bottom.

The unexpected discovery of a deep sea, containing water whose temperature is above the freezing point, in the vicinity of the north pole, promises to explain a great deal of the life of the globe in a quite different way from what has hitherto been considered as the right explanation. And, by the way, it is worth noticing that just as Nansen's greatest discovery in Greenland—namely, that its interior contains one of the poles of cold of the earth—was made notwithstanding that his thermometers were not able to show the lowest degrees of cold, so also the sounding apparatus taken on the Fram was far from being able to measure depths of 2,000 fathoms. But Nansen is the man to create means where there were none, and the sounding apparatus which was made proved to be of the most modern

resentment or of indignation. Granting that, for the moment, the policy of reserve and of inaction adopted by Russia is most deplorable in the interests of humanity, it is but a passing episode of a few months at the most. But England's attitude for fifty years has been just that which Russia has adopted within the last twelve months.

Let us grant, if you please, the worst that can be said against Russian policy, the effect of which has been to secure the twelve months longer lease of immunity to the Assassin of Stamboul. What is that compared with the guilt which we have incurred by our persistent support of the Turkish misrule, a support persisted in for generation after generation, and that not merely by the adoption of a passive policy of non-intervention, but by an active armed intervention on behalf of the Assassin and his predecessors?

The French Republic.

A writer in Macmillan's Magazine comments on French politics of to-day, and rather questions the future of the republic. He dreads the influence of Radicals and Socialists:

If M. Thiers has been reported truly, he must have been one of the most sagacious Frenchmen of his day, and of all his wise remarks, the saying that the republic would be conservative or cease to exist, was perhaps the wisest of them all. In medio tutissimus ibis, that was the advice which he gave to the republic; and if there is one thing more certain than another it is this, that from the day when the republic begins to seriously alarm the conservative feelings of the country the end will be in sight. Nobody can doubt that the republic is growing less conservative. The Radicals and Socialists are sensibly increasing; at every general election they win more votes, and return more successful candidates to the Chamber, where the Moderators, who have lost many of their leaders, are growing proportionately weaker.

The Composed American Bride.

Mr. Cecil de Thierry, in his Contemporary Review article on American women, is by no means complimentary to the American bride. Perhaps he has had little experience in this direction. He takes his examples for the major part from romance writers:

As a rule, the American bride at a wedding is the most self-possessed person present. Should she be the daughter of wealthy parents, the possibility of a mistake is rendered out of the question by a rehearsal of the service, and in any case girlish modesty and nervousness are too often unknown quantities. Not so long ago a New-York belle walked up the aisle on her father's arm, laughing and chatting as unconcernedly as if she were in a ballroom; and another's self-possession was so perfect that she paused in front of a mirror—strange article of furniture for the house of God!—in the church porch to ascertain whether or not her hair had been disarranged by the drive. Americans are rather fond of recording such incidents as these under the impression that it proves the American woman's capacity to be at ease under any circumstances, as though that were not sufficiently proved already. But a stranger sees in them a proof that the young girl, as we know her, has no existence in the United States. She is a child and then a woman. The transitional stage, beautiful in its exquisite blending of innocence and maturity, is omitted.

Japanese Competition.

Mr. George C. Perkins is uneasy because of the competition of Japan, and gives his reasons in the October Overland Monthly:

Japan has an unlimited supply of cheap coal and cheap labor. It has already demonstrated its ability to compete with Europe and America by invading the home markets of those countries. It has the best machinery which the world has up to this time produced, and can manufacture as much more as it needs. The imitative faculty of the race is unquestioned and unrivaled, and its originality is becoming acknowledged. It recognizes such educational defects as it possesses, and with characteristic energy and conscientiousness is setting about to gain such knowledge as is necessary to bring its people to the highest state of industrial efficiency. Chemistry was formerly practically an unknown science in Japan; now the Japanese export chemicals to America. Physics and mathematics will be studied with similar practical results, and most Americans now living will undoubtedly see a Japan with a modern civilization as far as its industries are concerned, but with a people still Japanese in character and tastes who manufacture goods for foreign markets, as do the English, and who no more desire to supply their needs with English, French, or American productions than we do to supply ours with those of China, Japan, or India.

Earl Li's Financial Ideas.

In Blackwood's Magazine no high opinion is expressed of Li Hung Chang's financiering. When the question was mooted as to paying the indemnity to Japan, many were the suggestions at Pekin:

Li advocated the opening of negotiations with foreign powers, with the object of raising the import duties from 5 per cent. ad valorem to 10 per cent. It was pointed out to him at the time by Sir Robert Hart and others that this was an extremely doubtful method of raising the revenue, and that a far better way would be to foster

morality of the Populists:

The whole creed of the party led by Mr. Bryan is confiscation under form of law; a confiscation which does not intend to stop at the 53-cent dollar, but if that is won, will quickly drop it for a dollar made of paper. Every one in England has heard of Mr. Bryan's able speech in favor of free trade, delivered while he was a member of Congress, but how many Englishmen have ever heard of his other great speech, in which he advocated an issue $70,000,000 of irredeemable paper currency to build the Nicaraguan canal? Of course he is an honest man—they all are—and not one of them could be persuaded to do what he believed wrong; unfortunately they generally have the ability to convince themselves that whatever they wish to do is right. I had a clergyman friend who once chanced to take by mistake a counterfeit twenty-dollar note; we, his friends, all commiserated with him over his loss, and when, to soothe his wounded pride, he pointed out what a splendid counterfeit it was, how well calculated to deceive, we all agreed with him. One day I asked this parson to show his celebrated counterfeit to a friend; to my surprise he answered that he had passed it. "What!" I exclaimed, "passed as good money a counterfeit bill?" "Well," he answered, "it was like this: That note was so well got up that, while on some days I knew it was bad, on other days, hanged if I didn't think it must be good; and one of the days I thought it good, why, I passed it." That's about the grip many men in America have got on commercial morality.

The Prison Labor Question.

In England a question that agitates us is discussed; that of prison labor. Sir Edmund Du Kane presents one phase of the subject in The Contemporary Review:

The fact has evidently never been considered by those who assume that industrial work can be introduced as the general practice in prisons on the supposition apparently that the moral effect is the only point to be considered. It is only a small residue who can be profitably employed.

To find employment even for this limited number is not without difficulties, the principal of which is to find customers for the work they can do. Evidently the prison department itself has wants which prison labor can supply, and accordingly since the prisons have been united into one department a great development of this work has taken place, such as was not possible when each prison was an isolated unit. Tailoring, shoemaking, tinworking, weaving, knitting, and many other like trades are now carried on in certain local prisons for the supply of the whole number; a very large amount of building work involving carpentering, bricklaying, and iron work has been carried on in local prisons, and this, with the baking, cooking, washing, &c., absorbs a large number of the available prisoners. But there is still a large residue for whose work outside consumers must be found, and this residue will be larger if the gross number of prisoners should again increase.

The Harem in the Orient.

Capt. J. W. Gambier, Royal Navy, who has seen much of Eastern life, believes in the harem as best suited to the followers of Islam. In The Fortnightly Review he thus cites the past:

Perhaps the most illogical attack of Christendom against Islam is as to the continuance of the institution of the harem, that institution which is literally a red rag to a bull to us. Certain things are inherently true of themselves, and one might be disposed to imagine that the morality of the Omnipotent would be one of these; would be a question not admitting of dispute, inflexible and eternal. The moral laws are very few, and lying, (in all its branches,) theft, murder, and adultery would seem to embrace them all.

But the Christian convicts his Creator of having had the laxest views as regards the last at one period (David, Solomon, and so forth) by laying his finger on this very institution in the religion of Mohammed as the one convincing evidence of its damnable wickedness. It seems never to occur to the Christian that the Omnipotent is under no immediate obligation to blow hot and cold to suit him. The system of the harem is admirably suited to Oriental nature, as it is at present, and is an immense advance on that of Nicolas, a companion of Jesus, and one of the seven first deacons of Jerusalem, who preached the community of women. The court of any Biblical king was very much the same as that of Abdul Aziz, and there is not much to choose between Ahab and Abdul Hamid. Hundreds of women, guarded by eunuchs, court parasites, dancers, and all the usual accompaniments of Eastern life; all power and wealth concentrated in the hands of a timid, weak monarch; thousands of poor wretches starving in countries desolated by war and so forth.

The Old Greek Symposium.

What may be a symposium? Many readers of Mr. George W. Cable's new magazine, with the title The Symposium, will want to know that, because New-England has not quite caught as yet its meaning. Miss Wallin thus explains how the Greeks behaved at what the Italians call to-day a full-dress "conversazione":

The Greek symposium was, literally, a "drinking together," but before the drinking fully began there was a banquet, more or less elaborate, as the wealth and taste of the host might dictate. The guests came in their best. Even old Socrates, Plato tells us in his Dialogue on the subject, was not above taking a little extra pains when he was invited out. Some one met him one

If you live twenty miles from the City Hall, that is no reason why you should crawl at a snail's pace to New-York. In "Fast Trains and Business Policy," Col. H. G. Prout, in The Engineering Magazine, thus explains the double advantages gained by rapid service:

It is obvious that, as increased speed of suburban trains adds to the wealth and to the comfort of mankind, so it will add to the revenues of the railroads themselves; and it is obvious that, other things being nearly equal, the railroad that gives the fastest service will be preferred by suburban residents. The result is a rapid development of its suburbs and its suburban business. A thin suburban traffic is a bad business. It is done at a loss to the railroad, and is unsatisfactory to the commuter, and the service must, in the nature of things, be poor. A dense suburban business is probably profitable. It is easily handled, considering its volume, and is likely to be as nearly satisfactory to the commuter as it can be made. But I have yet to know more than about a dozen satisfied commuters, and my knowledge of them is extended.

A characteristic instance of the increase of suburban speeds and of its effect comes from one of the big railroads entering Chicago. In eight years the average speed rose from about twenty miles to about thirty miles an hour, and in that time the volume of the suburban business more than doubled; but "the increase is certainly not due entirely to improved train service; more largely to other conditions."

The Homing Instinct.

Du Maurier believed he could tell when blindfolded, where was the north. Mr. James Weir, Jr., in the last Lippincott's Magazine, gives many interesting details of this sixth sense.

With the exception, possibly, af the anthropoid apes, the homing sense is possessed in a higher or lower degree by all mammals; this is true also of the birds. The well-known exploits of the carrier-pigeon are so familiar that they will scarcely need comment. The duck and the goose sometimes have this sense very highly developed. I once knew a goose to travel back home after being carried in a covered basket for the distance of eighteen miles. A drake and a duck, to my certain knowledge, traveled back to their old home, a distance of nine miles, after having been transported by railway. Instances of home-returning in dogs, cats, horses, etc., are of such common occurrence that I hardly need call attention to them; the following instance is so unique, however, that I will give it.

In the Fall of 1861, a gentleman of Vincennes, Ind., visited his father at Lebanon, Ky.; when he started to return home, his father gave him a yoke of young steers, which he drove, via Louisville, to Vincennes. Shortly after his arrival the steers made their escape, swam the Ohio at Owensborough, Ky., one hundred and sixty miles below Louisville, and in a week or so were found, one morning, at the gate of their old home at Lebanon. Led by their sixth sense alone, these animals had made a journey of several hundred miles over a route entirely unknown by them.

CHINESE BOOKS FOR LONDON.

A Remarkable Collection Presented by the Late Dr. Lockhart.

The late Dr. Lockhart, the first medical missionary sent to China by the London Missionary Society, presented to the society before his death a remarkable collection of Chinese books, and works relating to China and neighboring countries, in ten European and fifteen Oriental languages. The London Times says that at a special meeting, held in the Mission Hall a fortnight ago, the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, Foreign Secretary of the society, stated that a catalogue, which the Rev. Goodeve Mabbs had just completed in three large volumes, showed the library to consist of 2,600 bound works and an enormous number of pamphlets. Dr. Lockhart had spent £1,000 on the books; and the present value of the collection was much higher. The collection included works not to be found in the British Museum, and was without a rival in the world.

The Rev. C. G. Sparham of Hankow, in describing the leading features of the library at the same meeting, said it included the gigantic dictionary compiled by order of the Emperor Kang Hi, comprising all the ideograms in the Chinese language. There was one book of which no other copy was known to exist even in China—an illustrated work on the aboriginal tribes of the empire. There was also a grotesque Chinese geography of the world, in which the people of different nations were represented as three-faced, one-armed, lilliputian, half-man, and half-fish, and so on, including a nation in which every one was born with a hole in the chest through which a pole could be thrust for convenience of transit from place to place. This book, entitled "Shan-Hai-King," (The Hills and the Seas,) had been seriously quoted to him, Mr. Sparham said, by Chinese scholars.

Coming to later times, he said that the library contained one of the finest collections extant of pamphlets relating to the Tai-Ping rebellion, many Chinese versions of the Christian Scriptures, and Dr. Legge's famous translation of the Chinese classics. Mr. Albert Spicer, M. P., also testified to the great value of the library.

GRANT IN THE WAR

Gen. Horace Porter of His Staff Writes Interesting Recollections.

Gen. Horace Porter, who served on the staff of Gen. Grant during the period when Grant was in supreme command, being with him, in fact, until the surrender of Lee, which he witnessed, begins in the November Century a series of papers entitled "Campaigning with Grant," in which many pleasing and valuable impressions are given of Grant as a man and a commander. Of Grant's personal appearance he says:

False impressions of him were derived, from the fact that he had come forth from a country leather store, and was famous chiefly for striking sledgehammer blows in the field, and conducting relentless pursuit of his foes through the swamps of the Southwest. He was pictured in the popular mind as striding about in the most approved swashbuckler style of melodrama. Many of us were not a little surprised to find in him a man of slim figure, slightly stooped, 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighing only 135 pounds, and of a modesty of mien and gentleness of manner which seemed to fit him more for the Court than for the camp. His eyes were dark gray, and were the most expressive of his features. Like nearly all men who speak little, he was a good listener; but his face gave little indication of his thoughts, and it was the expression of his eyes which furnished about the only response to the speaker who conversed with him. When he was about to say anything amusing, there was always a perceptible twinkle in his eyes before he began to speak, and he often laughed heartily at a witty remark or a humorous incident.

His mouth, like Washington's, was of the letter-box shape, the contact of the lips forming a nearly horizontal line. This feature was of a pattern in striking contrast with that of Napoleon, who had a bow mouth, which looked as if it had been modeled after a front view of his cocked hat. The firmness with which the General's square-shaped jaws were set when his features were in repose was highly expressive of his force and character and the strength of his will-power. His hair and beard were of a chestnut-brown color. The beard was worn full, no part of the face being shaved, but, like the hair, was always kept closely and neatly trimmed. Like Cromwell, Lincoln, and several other great men in history, he had a wart on his cheek. In his case it was small, and located on the right side just above the line of the beard.

His face was not perfectly symmetrical, the left eye being a very little lower than the right. His brow was high, broad, and rather square, and was creased with several horizontal wrinkles, which helped to emphasize the serious and somewhat careworn look which was never absent from his countenance. This expression, however, was in no wise an indication of his nature, which was always buoyant, cheerful, and hopeful. His voice was exceedingly musical, and one of the clearest in sound and most distinct in utterance that I have ever heard. It had a singular power of penetration, and sentences spoken by him in an ordinary tone in camp could be heard at a distance which was surprising.

His gait in walking might have been called decidedly unmilitary. He never carried his body erect, and having no ear for music or rhythm, he never kept step to the airs played by the bands, no matter how vigorously the bass drums emphasized the accent. When walking in company there was no attempt to keep step with others. In conversing he usually employed only two gestures; one was the stroking of his chin beard with his left hand; the other was the raising and lowering of his right hand, and resting it at intervals upon his knee or a table, the hand being held with the fingers close together and the knuckles bent, so that the back of the hand and fingers formed a right angle. When not pressed by any matter of importance he was often slow in his movements, but when roused to activity he was quick in every motion, and worked with marvelous rapidity. He was civil to all who came in contact with him, and never attempted to snub any one, or treat anybody with less consideration on account of his inferiority in rank. With him there was none of the puppyism so often bred by power, and none of the dogmatism which Samuel Johnson characterized as puppyism grown to maturity.

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Writing later of one of the campaigns, Gen. Porter narrates how at Chattanooga the Confederates once acted with strange courtesy toward Grant:

As soon as communication had been opened with our base of supplies, Gen. Grant manifested an eagerness to acquaint himself minutely with the position of the enemy, with a view to taking the offensive. One morning he started toward our right, with several staff officers, to make a personal examination of that portion of the line. When he came in sight of Chattanooga Creek, which separated our pickets from those of the enemy, he directed those who had accompanied him to halt and remain out of sight while he advanced alone, which he supposed he could do without attracting much attention.

The pickets were within hailing distance of one another on opposite banks of the creek. They had established a temporary truce on their own responsibility, and the men of each army were allowed to get water from the same stream without being fired upon by those on the other side. A sentinel of our picket guard recognized Gen. Grant as he approached, and gave the customary cry: "Turn out the guard—commanding General!" The enemy on the opposite side of the creek evidently heard the words, and one of his sentinels cried out: "Turn out the guard—General Grant!" The Confederate guard took up the joke, and promply formed, facing our line, and presented arms. The General returned the salute by lifting his hat, the guard was then dismissed, and he continued his ride toward our left. We knew that we were engaged in a civil war, but such civility largely exceeded our expectations.

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Of his first meeting with the man whom he was to follow through so many campaigns, Gen. Porter writes:

While sitting in my quarters in the little town of Chattanooga, Tenn., about an hour after nightfall on the evening of Friday, Oct. 23, 1863, an orderly brought me a message from Gen. George H. Thomas, Commander of the Army of the Cumberland, on whose staff I was serving, summoning me to headquarters. A storm had been raging for two days, and a chilling rain was still falling. A few minutes' walk brought me to the plain wooden, one-story dwelling occupied by the commander, which was situated on Walnut Street, near Fourth, and upon my arrival I found him in the front room on the left side of the hall, with three members of his staff and several strange officers.

In an armchair facing the fireplace was seated a general officer, slight in figure, and of medium stature, whose face bore an expression of weariness. He was carelessly dressed, and his uniform coat was unbuttoned and thrown back from his chest. He held a lighted cigar in his mouth and sat in a stooping posture, with his head bent slightly forward. His clothes were wet, and his trousers and topboots were spattered with mud. Gen. Thomas approached this officer, and, turning to me and mentioning me by name, said: "I want to present you to Gen. Grant." Thereupon the officer seated in the chair, without changing his position, glanced up, extending his arm to its full length, shook hands, and said in a low voice and speaking slowly: "How do you do?" This was my first meeting with the man with whom I was destined afterward to spend so many of the most interesting years of my life.

The strange officers present were members of Gen. Grant's staff. Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, who had been for some time with the Army of the Cumberland, had also entered the room. The next morning he sent a dispatch to the War Department, beginning with the words: "Grant arrived last night, wet, dirty, and well."

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Other paragraphs in the article relate to Grant's opinion of Sheridan, his indifference to personal comfort, and his narrow escape from capture:

Sheridan arrived in Washington on April 4. He had been worn down almost to a shadow by hard work and exposure in the field; he weighed only 115 pounds, and as his height was but 5 feet 6 inches, he looked anything but formidable as a candidate for a cavalry leader. He had met the President and the officials at the War Department that day for the first time, and it was his appearance on this occasion which gave rise to a remark made to Gen. Grant the next time he visited the department: "The officer you brought on from the West is rather a little fellow to handle your cavalry." To which Grant replied: "You will find him big enough for the purpose before we get through with him."

A few days before an occurrence had happened which came very near depriving the armies of the services of Gen. Grant in the Virginia campaign. On his return to headquarters after his last visit to the President in Washington, when his special train reached Warrentown Junction he saw a large cloud of dust to the east of the road. Upon making inquiries of the station master as to its cause, he learned that Col. Mosby, who commanded a partisan Confederate force, called by his own people Mosby's "conglomerates," and who had become famous for his cavalry raids, had just passed, driving a detachment of our cavalry before him. If the train had been a few minutes earlier, Mosby, like Christopher Columbus upon his voyage to this country, would have discovered something which he was not looking for. As the train carried no guard, it would not have been possible to make any defense. In such case, the Union commander would have reached Richmond a year sooner than he finally arrived there, but not at the head of an army.

A member of Gen. Thomas's staff quietly called that officer's attention to the fact that the distinguished guest's clothes were pretty wet and his boots were thoroughly soaked with rain after his long ride through the storm, and intimated that colds were usually no respecters of persons. Gen. Thomas's mind had been so intent upon receiving the commander and arranging for a conference of officers that he had entirely overlooked his guest's travel-stained condition; but as soon as his attention was called to it, all of his old-time Virginia hospitality was aroused, and he at once begged his newly arrived chief to step into a bedroom and change his clothes. His urgings, however, were in vain. The General thanked him politely, but positively declined to make any additions to his personal comfort, except to light a fresh cigar. Afterward, however, he consented to draw his chair nearer to the wood fire which was burning in the chimney place, and to thrust his feet forward to give his topboots a chance to dry. The extent of his indulgence in personal comfort in the field did not seem to be much greater than that of bluff old Marshal Suvaroff, who, when he wished to give himself over to an excess of luxury, used to go so far as to take off one spur before going to bed.

MRS. LATHROP AND HUSBAND.

An Authorized Statement as to Their Relations and Her New Step.

What is presented as an authorized statement from George Parsons Lathrop concerning his wife's work in this city among cancerous patients appears in The Boston Herald. The statement is made primarily to contradict rumors that there had been a separation growing out of incompatibility of temper and conflicting ambitions. Mr. Lathrop's statement does not come as a direct interview with him, but is made through "a well-known Bostonian, an author and mutual friend."

It is affirmed that Mr. Lathrop's wife, "with a sacrificial spirit which was not surprising, in view of her disposition and experience, had undertaken to conduct this home for cancerous patients, particularly poor women. This sacrifice, though involving so much self-denial on the part of the youngest daughter of Hawthorne, who was an attractive and delicately nurtured lady, was not one for which she was unprepared. In embracing the Catholic faith she construed at its utmost meaning the spirit of self-devotion which it is capable of inspiring, particularly as that was in harmony with her nature. She had visited the celebrated hospital of the Gray Nuns in Montreal, and had also served as a regular nurse in institutions for the treatment of cancer in New-York.

"Recently, although in wedded life, she had not relinquished her desire to minister to the poor in connection with this class of incurable diseases, knowing that they were not wanted in regular hospitals. She realized that such work, for which there was great demand in the poor quarters of New-York, should be done through such instrumentalities as the Little Assumption Sisters and nurses who were specially devoted to it. As a New-York paper remarked, 'Her coming will not overcrowd the field, as there would be room for a thousand like her.'

"Mr. Lathrop observes that he was far from being out of sympathy with his wife in this spirit of devotion, and indeed he had done what he could to aid her, but the only point of difference was that he would put limitations to the excess of his wife's self-sacrifice in this direction, desiring her to remain near him, so that her well-being might not be injured. This desire could be accounted for from the fact that, out of a home in which she was the congenial companion and co-laborer of a literary man, she had gone to spend most of her time and energies in a tiny apartment in a crowded and dirty downtown tenement.

"She had chosen quarters on Scammel Street, New-York, and there, like the Sister of Charity so beautifully pictured in verse by Gerald Griffin, she turned from a life of refinement and culture to one of ministration to the suffering, the destitute and the incurable. That this feeling had found vent in her thought and literary life was evidenced by the fact that she had been a collaborateur with him in such writings as the 'Story of Courage.'

"Mr. Lathrop states that, though not laboring under the same roof in New-York, their lives are by no means disunited, and they are still one in the literary spirit, and to some extent in that of the object to which she is devoted. He feels, however, that this object would be best and most permanently promoted by a less complete self-surrender to the requirements and surroundings of the patients, so as to reserve some of her personality for demands of home and domesticity."

THE AUTUMN BOOK LISTS.

The fourth installment of THE TIMES's list of publishers' Autumn announcements will be found below. In former lists have been given the books of D. Appleton & Co., The Century Company, Charles Scribner's Sons, Dodd, Mead & Co., the Macmillan Company, Harper & Brothers, Henry Holt & Co., Longmans, Green & Co., G. P. Putnam's Sons, Edward Arnold, J. B. Lippincott Company, Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and Little, Brown & Co.

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History and Biography.

ROBERTS BROTHERS' LIST.—"Paragraph History of the United States," by Edward Abbott. New revised edition, brought down to 1896. 50 cents; "The Puritan in England and New-England," by Ezra Hoyt Byington, $2; Philip Gilbert Hamerton, an autobiography (1834-1859) and a memoir by his wife, (1859-1894,) with a portrait, $3; "Old Colony Days," by May Alden Ward, $1.25; "History of Dogma," by Adolph Harnack, Vol. II., $2.50; "Modern French Literature," by Benjamin W. Wells, $1.50; "Stray Thoughts on South Africa," by Olive Schreiner, $1.50.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & Co.'s LIST.—"Famous American Doctors," by C. E. L. Wingate, $2; "History of France," Drury, 2 vols., $3; "Life of Sir Walter Scott," by Lockhart, 2 vols, $3; "Memoirs of Napoleon," Bourrienne, 2 vols, $3.

MESSRS. ESTES & LAURIAT'S BOOKS.—"Queens of England" and "Queens of Scotland," by Agnes Strickland; "Life on the Circuit with Lincoln," by Major H. C. Whitney; "Victor Hugo's Reminiscences."

LEE & SHEPARD'S LIST.—"The History of the Hutchinson Family," by John W. Hutchinson, 2 vols., 8vo, $5; "Maria Mitchell," by Phebe M. Kendall, $2.

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Poetry.

ROBERTS BROTHERS' LIST.—"Poems by Johanna Ambrosius," translated from the twenty-sixth German edition, by Mary J. Safford, $1.50; "The Lover's Year-Book of Poetry, Poems of the Other Life," a collection of poems for every day in the year, by Horace Parker Chandler, $1.50; "Jean Ingelow's Poems," Author's Household Edition, $1.50; "Emily Dickinson's Poems," third series, edited by Mabel Loomis Todd, $1.25; "A Cycle of Sonnets," with introduction by Mabel Loomis Todd, $1.25.

E. P. DUTTON & Co's LIST.—"Favorite Hymns," 4to, $1; "Gray's Elegy," 50 cents; "The Bridge," Longfellow, 50 cents.

T. Y. CROWELL & Co.—"Saul," by Robert Browning, $1.50.

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Fiction.

ROBERTS BROTHERS' LIST.—"The Lesser Bourgeoisie," "Juana," "The Deputy of Arcis," by Honoré de Balzac, translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley, $1.50 each; new volumes in the "Keynotes Series," "Maris Stella," by Marie Clothilde Balfour; "Shapes in the Fire," by M. P. Shell; "Day-Books, Chronicles of Good and Evil," by Mabel E. Wotton; "In Scarlet and Grey," by Florence Henniker, with "The Spectre of the Real," by Thomas Hardy and Florence Henniker; "Ugly Idol," by Claude Nicholson, $1 each; "Some Modern Heretics," by Cora Maynard, $1.50; "A Cape May Diamond," by Evelyn Raymond, $1.50; "The Star Sapphire, by Mabel Collins, $1.50; "The Black Dog, and Other Stories," by A. G. Plympton, $1.25; "My Lady's Heart," by Ellis Markoe, $1; "Jerry the Blunderer," $1.25.

T. Y. CROWELL & Co.'s LIST.—"An Iceland Fisherman," by Pierre Loti, $1; "Fadette," by George Sand, $1; "Leather Stocking Tales," Cooper, five volumes, set, $7.50; "Don Quixote," John Ormsby's translation, two volumes, $3; "Camilla," by Richert Von Koch, $1.25; "White Rocks," by Edward Rod, $1.25; "The Victory of Ezry Gardner," 75 cents; "The Boy Tramps," by the same author, $1.50; "Beneath the Sea," by G. M. Fenn, $1.50; "Old Man Savarin," by E. W. Thompson; "Walter Gibbs, the Young Boss," by E. W. Thompson, $1.25; "Half a Dozen Girls," by Anna Chapin Ray, $1.50; "Dick," by the same author, $1.25; "The Chilhowee Boys at College," by Sarah E. Morrison, $1.50; "Grimms's Fairy Tales," 75 cents; Hawthorne's "Wonder Book," 75 cents; "A Short Cruise," by James Otis, 50 cents; "Happy Children," by Mrs. Ella Farman Pratt, $1.50.

ESTES & LAURIAT'S LIST.—"Schoolboys in France," by André Laurie, 8vo, $1.50; "The Zig-zag Series," "That Brother of a Boy," by Grace Stebbins, 12mo, $1.25; "Hans Andersen, Fairy Tales," quarto, $2.25; "Sayings and Doings in the Holy Land," by D. S. Sinclair, $1.25; "The Lollipopo Vacation," by Etherald B. Barry, 12mo, $1.25; "Otis's Books for Boys and Girls," 4 vols, 12mo, 75 cents each; "The Ruby and Ruthy Series," by Minnie E. Paull, 7 vols; "Christmas in Many Lands," 7 vols; "The Chatterbox Picture Books," 6 vols.; "The Vassar Girl Series," 11 vols; "The Knickerbocker Club Series," "When the Century Was Young," "The Hildegarde Series," "The D'Artagnae Romances," "Dickens's and Thackeray's Works," "Laura E. Richards Series."

LEE & SHEPARD'S LIST.—"On the Staff," by Oliver Optic, $1.50; "Four Young Explorers," by Oliver Optic, $1.25; "Tecumseh's Young Braves," by Everett T. Tomlinson, $1.50; "The Rosebud Club," by Grace Le Baron, 75 cents; "The Merry Fire," by Penn Shirley, 75 cents; "Blind Leaders of the Blind," by James R. Cocks, $1.50; "Beneath Old Roof Trees," by Adam English Brown, $1.50.

E. P. DUTTON & Co.'s LIST.—"Bel Marporz," by L. T. Meade, 12mo $1.50; "Katherine's Keys," by Sarah Doundey, 12mo, $1.50; "Only Susan," by Emma Marshall, 12mo, $1.50; "George Eliot's Novels," standard edition, 21 vols., set $20.25, per vol., $1.25.

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Science and Travel.

ROBERTS BROTHERS' LIST.—"Stars and Telescopes; A Handbook of Astronomy," by David P. Todd, $2; "An Eclipse Party in Africa," by Eben J. Loomis, $4.50; "Lazy Tours in Spain and Elsewhere," by Louise Chandler Moulton, $1.50; "The Wonderful Fairies of the Sun," by Ernest Vincent Wright, $1.25.

T. Y. CROWELL & Co.'s LIST.—"Rustic Life in France," by André Theuriet and Leon L'hermite, $2.50; "Proportional Representation," by J. R. Commons, $1.75; "State Railroad Control," by F. H. Dixon, $1.75; "Taxation and Taxes," by F. C. Howe; "The Distribution of American Wealth," by Dr. C. B. Spahr; "At Hawarden with Mr. Gladstone," by W. H. Rideing, $1.

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Miscellaneous.

ROBERTS BROTHERS' LIST.—"Mother, Baby, and Nursery," by Dr. Genevieve Tucker, $1.50; "The World Beautiful," second series, by Lillian Whiting, $1; "Nugae Litterariae; or, Brief Essays on Literary, Social, and Other Themes," by William Matthews, $1.50; "Leaves from Juliana Horatia Ewing's 'Canada Home,'" gathered by Elizabeth S. Tucker, $3; "Little Daughter of the Sun," by Julia P. Dabney, $1.25; "Rev. J. H. Ingraham's Works," new illustrated edition; "The Prince of the House of David; or, Three Years in the Holy City," "The Pillar of Fire; or, Israël in Bondage," "The Throne of David," $2.

T. Y. CROWELL & Co.'s LIST.—"Southern Side Lights," by Edward Ingle, $1.75; "The Gospel in Brief," Tolstoi, $1.25; "The Bible as Literature," $1.50; "Prophecy; or, Speaking for God," by Dr. Stackpole, 50 cents; "Social Meanings of Religious Experiences," by Dr. Herron, 75 cents; "What is Christian Socialism," by Carl Kelsey, $1.25; "Things to Live For," by Dr. Miller, $1; "The Kitchen," by the Rev. J. H. Weeks, 75 cents; "Around the Camp Fire," by Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, $1.50; "The Romance of Commerce," by J. Macdonald Oxley, $1.25; "Famous Givers," by Mrs. Bolton, $1.50; "Handy Volume Classics," $1.25 each.

E. P. DUTTON & Co's LIST—"Dickens's Pictures," 50 cents; "I Hear the Voice of Jesus," 50 cents; "Seaside Views," $1.50; "Winter Views," $1.50; "A Real Circus," $2; "The Puzzle Box," $1.50; "Peeps Into Fairyland, $2.50; "The Model Menagerie," $2.50; "Pantomime Picture," $2; "In Woodland," $2; "Little Pets," $1.50; "Merry Hearts," $2; "Friend and Foe," $1.50; "The Hurdy Gurdy," $1.50; "All About the Farm," $1.50; "Dutton's Holiday Annual for 1897," $1.25; "Mother Goose," $2.50. With many varieties of calendars for 1897, as the "Etching," "Changing Seasons," "Year In," "Golden Treasury," "Flowers of the Year;" also mechanical calendars, as the "Tower Bridge," "The Windmill," "The Pilot," and "The Lighthouse."

LEE & SHEPARD'S LIST.—"Country Clouds and Sunshine," by Clifton Johnson, $2.50; "What They Say in New-England," by Clifton Johnson, $1.25; "A Manual for China," $1.25; "Protestantism," by Edward P. Usher, $1.50; "Thoughts for the People," by Reuben Greene, $1; "Gymnastics," edited by W. A. Stecher quarto, $3; 'Two Years on the Alabama," by Lieut. A. Sinclair, 8vo, $4; "Boston Charades," by Herbert Ingalls, $1; "The Mystery of Handwriting," by J. Harrison Keene, $2.

ESTES & LAURIAT'S LIST.—"Pocket Encyclopaedia of Universal Knowledge," "Key to North American Birds," by Elliott Coues; "Chap Books of the Eighteenth Century," "Flowers and Ferns of America,"

The New-York Times Sunday Magazine Supplement

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED with HALF-TONE PICTURES

THE ISSUE OF TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, NOV. 1, WILL CONTAIN MANY FEATURES OF MORE THAN ORDINARY INTEREST.

Among others:

A Full-Page Portrait of Abram S. Hewitt,

From a painting by Bonnat, together with an interesting narrative of the principal events of the ex-Mayor's public life, and his own description of his rescue from death at sea.

Flash Light Photographs of a New-York Public School.

Pictures of the boys' assembly, and girls' class in reading at Grammar School No. 6, Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street; also a portrait of John Jasper, Superintendent of City Schools.

The Coast of White Foam.

A sketch of the O'Mahonys and their castles in the most western part of Ireland. Written and illustrated with photographs by Harold Frederic.

Lockhart's Life and Times.

An extended and critical review of Andrew Lang's biography of Sir Walter Scott's son-in-law. With a series of interesting portraits and a reproduction of a water-color drawing made by Lockhart and showing himself and Scott on horseback.

Portraits of Gubernatorial Candidates.

A page of half-tone pictures of the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the three leading parties in the State of New-York.

The Letter Scene in 'Secret Service."

Portion of the dialogue of the drama, with portraits of Ama Busby and Odette Tyler and a half-page picture of Miss Varney's Appeal to Thorne, in Act IV.

Dido's Deliverer.

A complete story by C. Stafford.

Adelina Patti's latest portrait and a large picture of her Castle of Craig-y-nos, Wales Portraits of John Gibson Lockhart, Thomas Carlyle, Leigh Hunt, Berovitz Pasha, the new Christian Governor of Crete; Charles A. Moore, President of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn; Maude Adams, Luigi Arditi, Signora Bonaplata-Bau, dramatic soprano; Octave Thanet, novelist, and of Mrs. E. K. Barthe and Dr. Martha Hughes Cannon, who are candidates for the Legislature in Utah.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New-York Times.

BOOKS THAT SELL BEST.

Authentic Reports from Six of the Largest American Cities.

For the month beginning Sept. 1 and ending Oct. 1, 1896, the books that sold best in several American cities, as shown in The Bookman's reports, printed in the November number, were as given below. The authenticity of these lists is guaranteed by The Bookman. They were supplied to it by leading booksellers in the several towns:

NEW-YORK, UP TOWN.

1. King Noanett. By Stimson. $2. (Lamson, Wolffe & Co.)
2. Damnation of Theron Ware. By Frederic. $1.50. (Stone & Kimball.)
3. Sir George Tressady. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. $2. (Macmillan.)
4. Heart of Princess Osra. By Hope. $1.50. (Stokes.)
5. Reds of the Midi. By Gras. $1.50. (Appleton.)
6. The Sowers. By Merriman. $1.25. (Harper.)

NEW-YORK, DOWN TOWN.

1. Damnation of Theron Ware. By Frederic. $1.50. (Stone & Kimball.)
2. King Noanett. By Stimson. $2. (Lamson, Wolffe & Co.)
3. Hon. Peter Stirling. By Ford. $1.50. (Holt.)
4. Seats of the Mighty. By Parker. $1.50. (Appleton.)
5. The Sowers. By Merriman. $1.25. (Harper.)
6. A Singular Life. By Mrs. Phelps-Ward. $1.25. (Houghton.)

BALTIMORE.

1. A Singular Life. By Mrs. Phelps-Ward. $1.25. (Houghton.)
2. Damnation of Theron Ware. By Frederic. $1.50. (Stone & Kimball.)
3. House Boat on the Styx. By Bangs. $1.25. (Harper.)
4. Cinderella. By Davis. $1. (Scribner.)
5. Amos Judd. By Mitchell. 75 cents. (Scribner.)
6. Heart of Life. By Mallock. 50 cents. (Putnam.)

BOSTON.

1. Sir George Tressady. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. $2. (Macmillan.)
2. King Noanett. By Stimson. $2. (Lamson, Wolffe & Co.)
3. Venetian June. By Fuller. $1. (Putnam.)
4. Seats of the Mighty. By Parker. $1.50. (Appleton.)
5. The Sowers. By Merriman. $1.25. (Harper.)
6. Rose Gregan. By Smith. $1.50. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

BOSTON.

1. King Noanett. By Stimson. $2. (Lamson, Wolffe & Co.)
2. Seats of the Mighty. By Parker. $1.50. (Appleton.)
3. Damnation of Theron Ware. By Frederic. $1.50. (Stone & Kimball.)
4. The Sowers. By Merriman. $1.25. (Harper.)
5. Hon. Peter Stirling. By Ford. $1.50. (Holt.)
6. A Singular Life. By Mrs. Phelps-Ward. $1.25. (Houghton.)

CHICAGO.

1. Sir George Tressady. By Ward. $2. (Macmillan.)
2. Field Flowers. By Field. $1. (Field Monument Fund.)
3. Heart of Princess Osra. By Hope. $1.50. (Stokes.)
4. Menticulture. By Fletcher. $1. (McClurg.)
5. The Damnation of Theron Ware. By Frederic. $1.50. (Stone & Kimball.)
6. A Lady of Quality. By Burnett. $1.50. (Scribner.)

CINCINNATI.

1. Vauder's Understudy. By Reeves. 75 cents. (Stokes.)
2. A Venetian June. By Fuller. $1. (Putnam.)
3. Summer in Arcady. By Allen. $1.25. (Macmillan.)
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A POPULAR HANDBOOK OF THE ORNITHOLOGY OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA. By Thomas Nuttall. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 2 vols. $7.50.

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REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. 1896. 8vo. Albany and New-York: Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company.

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Among the books is an original history of the voyages of Christopher Columbus, by his son, Fernando, printed at Milan, and an Elzevir, printed in 1633, containing a crude map of New-Amsterdam. The Elzevir contains ten other maps of the New World, with interesting wood cuts of American history and botany. There are also books giving maps of North and South America, printed in 1646.

A history of the "Reign of Queen Ann of England" contains wood-cut maps. One shows the battle of Blenheim, won by the first Duke of Marlborough, and on a banner carried by the Duke's forces appears the word "Consuelo." "The Life and Exploits of Famous English Highwaymen," printed in 1684, is illustrated.

China's Colossal Cyclopaedia.

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A difference of tastes in jests is a great strain on the affections.—George Eliot.

There is nothing more terrible than energetic ignorance.—Goethe.